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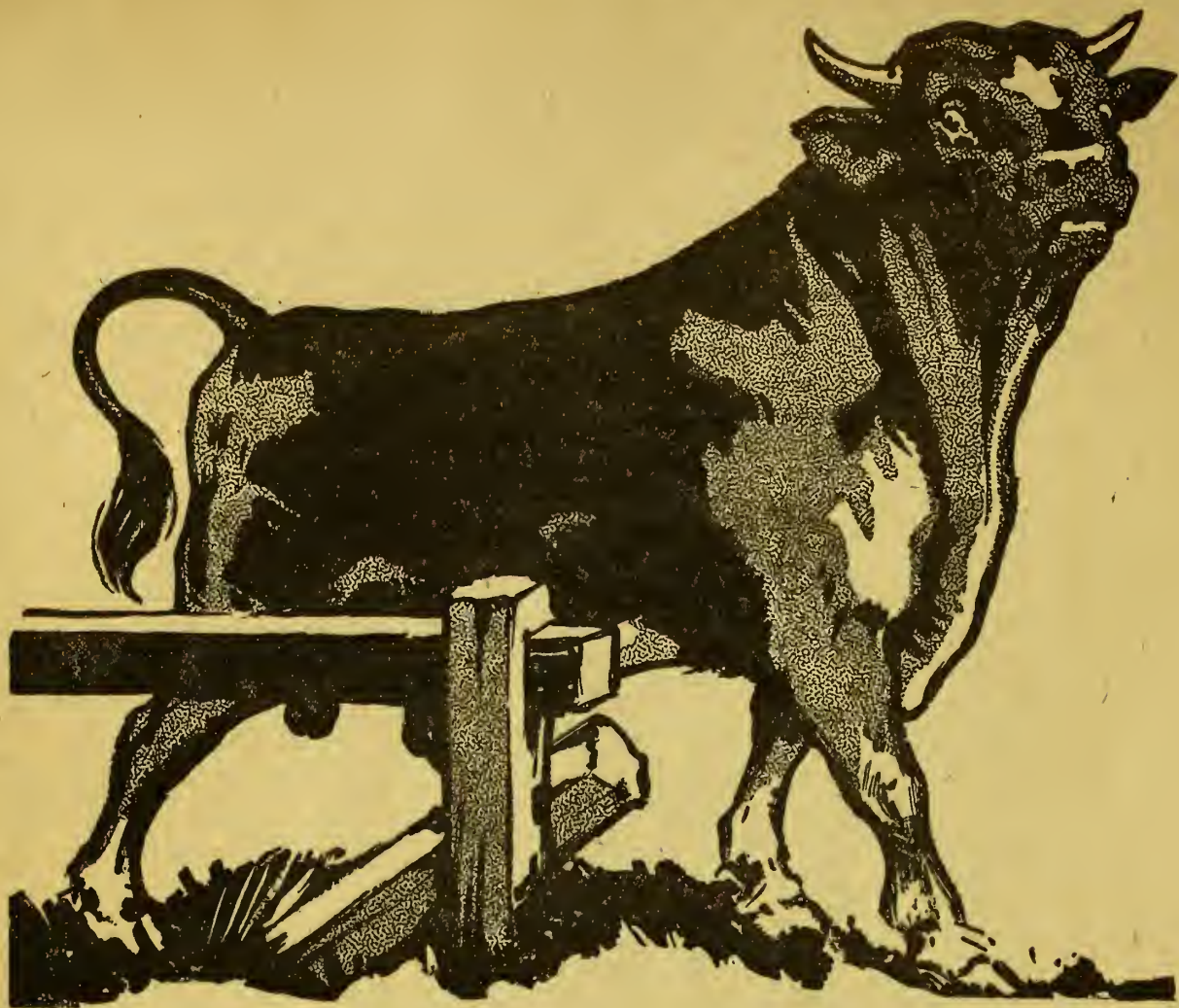
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The Significance of Air Supremacy

Increased Effectiveness of the Third Arm of the Service Will Make It of Paramount Importance in Our Defense Scheme

A THIRD element, never considered heretofore, has entered into all estimates and calculations concerning war and preparation for war. This new thing is air power, which is constantly increasing in strength, magnitude and importance.

Sea power alone is not so decisive an element in either the offensive or defensive armament of a state as it was, because without air supremacy a nation can not protect itself from a hostile air force, and in this case a navy has practically no influence whatever. If a hostile nation had an air force deployed on the continent of Europe against England, no navy could save England from air attack. Also, a military force deprived of control of the air can not prevent a hostile air force from flying above it and all over the interior of the country which it is protecting.

The extent to which air supremacy will dominate, and affect, more or less decisively, both land and naval forces, will be very largely dependent on the extent that a military force is able quickly to seize and control the hostile airdromes, points where personnel are trained, and manufactories. A good example of this is the manner in which the Allies have seized and kept practically all of Germany's aeronautical resources.

AN air force within the effective radius of its airplanes can certainly dominate the sea, and require that the nation losing such control shall practically cease to operate its vessels on the surface of the water. Likewise, against the land it can completely blind a hostile army as far as a knowledge of military movements is concerned, because if the hostile force can not put airplanes into the air, it can not reconnoiter and tell its own people what is in front of it, or in its vicinity. Toxic gas attacks against great centers of industry and communications will practically put these places out of business, because no adequate defense can be maintained against an air force from the ground.

Likewise, the high explosive air projectiles that are being developed today, together with the precise sighting arrangements which are being improved constantly, insure a great percentage of hits. These projectiles are the most powerful single weapons ever developed for use against material things. One of these projectiles will wreck a whole block of buildings, and cause a corresponding effect on all

By **WILLIAM MITCHELL**

Brigadier General, Air Service



(c) Underwood and Underwood

General Mitchell entered the Army in 1898 as a private in the First Wisconsin Infantry. In 1918 he was appointed brigadier general in the Air Service, and is now Assistant to the Chief of Air Service. He is one of nine A. E. F. general officers who won the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action. The present article on air supremacy is one of four on aviation subjects which General Mitchell has prepared for this magazine

sorts of structures. Against the ground troops of a nation that has completely lost air supremacy the effect would be very great, in destroy-

ing their communications, railway and road centers, factories and supply points, and in direct attacks against them with gas, explosive bombs and machine-gun and cannon fire.

TAKE a fortified island, for instance, that in times past has been regarded as impregnable—surrounded by water, with heavy and powerful artillery placed all over it to control the areas of approach, with deep bomb proofs to shelter the personnel from ordinary shell fire, and with trenches and covered ways capable of concealing and covering the infantry and machine-gun crews—such a place was impossible to take in the old days, as long as the ammunition and food of the garrison lasted. Protracted sieges starved the garrisons into submission. Today, a gas attack from the air against such a position would entail comparatively little loss to the attackers and untold suffering and loss to the besieged.

Of course, protective means are found from time to time against the action of gases, but each time that they are found, new gases are developed, more deadly than the first, and the mere wearing of masks and clothing, day and night, which are required to ward off the effects of the toxic chemical weapons, has a great effect on the personnel. Could a gas attack from the air have been made against Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War with the means that we now have at hand, the position would have had to surrender in one day.

The advent of chemical weapons has given an air force an offensive power against objects, on land particularly, which has multiplied its power many-fold. What, then, are the elements of air supremacy, we may ask? First, we must have our air service ready to strike ahead of any other means of offense. To do this we must arrive at a sound appreciation of what the air problem is in our own country, and then we must solve this problem by having a suitably trained personnel and a suitably organized industrial development to insure the turning out of proper equipment, so that we can hitch our men and material together as a team to give us our air power.

Many persons think that a flying officer may be created in a few months—having arrived at that conclusion from the rapidity with which pilots were turned out and put on the front during the war. This is a very great mistake. The pilots that were sent to

the front during the war were not trained air officers, and could not possibly have been. The reason that they did so well was because those on the opposing side were equally poorly trained. Methods used in the war were extremely wasteful of life and property, because these young men, turned out from the schools in three or four months, not only were incapable of handling the airplanes properly against the enemy, but were also incapable of caring for and looking after the airplanes themselves, and the crews necessary for maintaining the engines and the armament.

I believe that the air officers who remain in the service today, that have had the experience of the war, and that have kept up their flying since, are so superior to any personnel we had during the war that it would require a force almost ten times as great to destroy them, trained as the air forces were during the war.

TO state a particular instance: Lieutenant Patrick Logan, who served through the war and was one of the ablest air officers ever in our service, devoted himself to a study of the relative speed required between two airplanes in attack and defense. For instance, he would fly along at the same altitude with another airplane, and require the airplane accompanying him to make a certain maneuver—such as a barrel roll, wing-over, climbing turn, straight dive, reverse-ment, or spin—and measure just where the airplane was at the end of such a maneuver. His appreciation of speed and distance, developed by himself and his companions from these exercises, was such that they could measure within a few feet of where an airplane of a certain type would be at the end of such a maneuver, what degree of control the pilot would have over his airplane, how he could bring his guns to bear, and how much time would be required. The result was, in my opinion, that any man not having equal training and the ability of Lieutenant Logan would go to certain death if he met him in aerial combat.

Principles similar to these are carried out in the development and training of our bombardment and attack aviation personnel. Instead of requiring months to train the flying officer, it really takes years. Of the older flying officers who served with us against the enemy in the European War, all are vastly better today as pilots, as commanding officers, and as organizers than they have ever been.

The first great element of air supremacy, then, is a very highly educated corps of flying officers, both permanent and reserve, whose business is flying, the development of flying, and the securing of everything that is necessary to keep up a good air force. At least four-fifths of an air force should be in the reserve.

In America, we have been able to get the flower of the country into the flying service. Our physical requirements have shown it to be necessary to maintain an extreme high standard for this class of personnel. In fact, our medical authorities tell us that twenty-five percent of the officers accepted into the Regular Army between the ages of twenty and thirty can not pass the aviation examination, fifty percent between the ages of thirty and forty, and seventy-five percent between the ages of forty and fifty.

THE next thing that we must give consideration to is the procurement of equipment. This can not be got overnight. It must be the result of long and logical development. The most important supplies for an air force are the airplanes and the engines that impel them. Everything in aviation has to start around an engine. As long as the engine runs the airplanes can fly. When there is constant trouble with this complicated means of locomotion, little can be accomplished. Best results in the obtaining of material for an air force follow when the operating

force—that is, the actual squadrons that have to use the airplanes—tell the technical or engineering section just what they want; for example, in the case of a pursuit airplane, how fast it should go, how high it should climb within a certain time, what armament it should carry, and how many hours' gas it should have; that is, how long it must remain in flight.

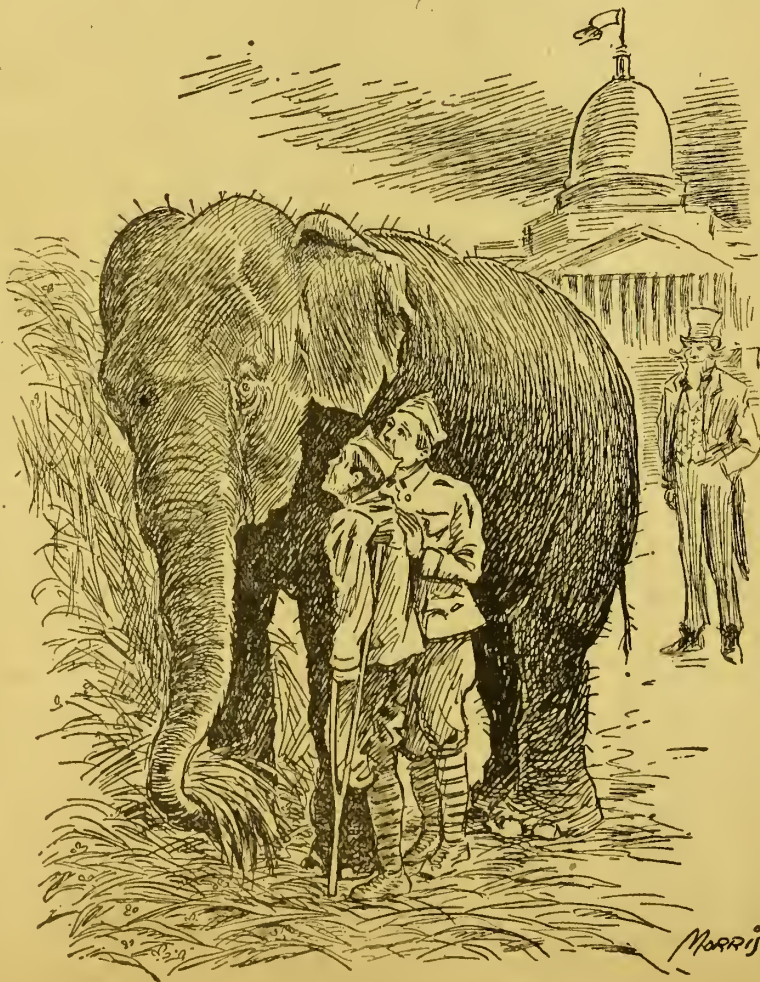
These factors are gauged by what the enemy may bring against one's own force. If the estimate of the enemy's power is incorrect, or if the equipment is inferior, disaster is sure to result, because he will have better equipment. The actual pilots who are engaged in the handling of the airplanes, therefore, must be the final judges of whether the equipment is satisfactory for the object to be attacked.

The engineering section of the air service obtains the characteristics of the airplanes from the operating force, and causes models to be made of each kind for test. The airplane is one of the most complicated military instruments that has ever been used, and an air service, in reality, is harder to create and carry on than any other arm, harder even than an army or navy.

NINETEEN twenty was the first year in which the American Air Service actually got out its own types of American airplanes for each class of aviation. These have been the result of very close cooperation between the officers that had experience in the European War and the excellent technical section in this country organized during the war.

Another thing about the construction of aeronautical material is the time required to accomplish it. After the technical section is told to get out a design, it takes four or five months at least to construct the first types. It takes two or three months to test them and make the necessary changes, a month or so to give out the order for their construction, and about a year to complete any number of them. Actually, therefore, it takes as long to complete an airplane as it does to produce proper flying officers to handle it.

It takes several years to develop any one type of motor satisfactorily. As so much general development has been done in aeronautical motor types, up to the present, progress along certain lines of motor development is easier than it used to be, but even now the airplane engines available for instant use of up-to-date pattern are extremely few in number. It is ordinarily estimated that five men (Continued on page 20)



IS HE LISTENING ?

The Evolution of Americanism

How Our System of Government Has Developed

AMERICANS are fond of quoting that golden phrase of Gladstone's on the Constitution of the United States: "As the British Constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." We are proud of this assertion not only because we live under this most wonderful of all human political systems, but because this tribute comes from one who was not himself an American and yet stands as the pre-eminent figure in the political life of Britain in the nineteenth century.

The writer has begun with this oft-quoted phrase of Gladstone's because one cannot appreciate how we happen to have the best human government ever devised unless he also appreciates that this instrument of ours could not have been "struck off at a given time" by any group of statesmen had not they build upon what was already the "most subtle organism of progressive history."

SUPPOSE we sketch the growth of Americanism out of the systems of the past in an effort to show why Americans today enjoy more liberty, more justice, and more democracy than any people who have lived under any flag.

John Fiske calls attention to the fact that history reveals to us three distinct ideas in nation building—the Oriental idea, the Roman idea and the English idea.

To comprehend the amazing good fortune of every man or woman who lives beneath the Stars and Stripes today, we need to glance back over thousands of years of the world's history, scan the rise and fall of scores of nations, empires and political systems, witness the tragic and age-long oppression of mankind, hear the cries of men of every race and clime appealing through the centuries for liberty, imagine if possible the seas of blood that have flowed for freedom, and hear the crash of falling systems and the piteous groans of disappointed humanity. Americanism is the triumph of humanity's unending struggle and yearning for liberty; it is the transcendent achievement of millenniums of human sacrifice, it is the goal of man's political endeavor through all the ages.

First was the Oriental idea of nation building. It represented a slight advance upon primitive people in political organization. It discovered that union is strength, but it tried to unify by subjugation and conquest. It strove to build an abiding system by amalgamating conquered tribes and peoples without giving them a share in the



political life of the system. At times great empires were established and for a while seemed to flourish under this plan, but at length the old despotisms in the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates crumbled under this barbaric system of union by power of the sword without political recognition for the vanquished. Alas, all the pomp of yesterday—of Babylon, of Egypt, of Persia, of other Oriental despotisms—is one with Ninevah and Tyre!

WITH the dawn of the Christian era we find a new idea of nation-building centered on the banks of Tiber. Rome, the Eternal City, became the capital of the proudest and mightiest of ancient empires. She crushed Carthage, in the north of Africa, the greatest commercial nation up to that time. She subdued Gaul and Spain on the continent of Europe under the genius of the mighty Julius Caesar; she passed repeatedly over the Channel into Britain and even crossed the Rhine into Germany.

Ascending a throne of universal empire, as Emperor and Pontifex Maximus, Augustus Caesar held sway from the historic banks of the Euphrates on the east to the pillars of Hercules at the Strait of Gibraltar on the west; from the barren shores of the Baltic and Britain at the north to the burning sands of Africa at the south.

The Roman idea, like the Oriental, depended upon conquest but, unlike the Oriental, to the conquered it extended some political privileges. It has been described as "incorporation without representation." To union it added a certain amount of liberty. Not all of the conquered were entitled to full political privileges at Rome, but the Roman policy implied a certain amount of political participation by all of its peoples, varying from the full rights of Roman citizenship to aliens. Even slaves might be emancipated and enjoy citizenship.

By

JOHN J. TIGERT

Professor of Psychology, University of Kentucky

Rome thus became incomparably greater than any political power that the world had ever seen. Never before had so many peoples been gathered under one scheme of government without making slaves of most of them. Liberty had existed before in Greek cities in a very complete sense, but there was a lack of union. Union had existed before in Oriental despotisms, but there was a lack of liberty. At Rome liberty and union were first joined together with consequences stupendous and far reaching. And yet Rome finally fell. The grandeur that was Rome, like the glory that was Greece, was no more.

Many reasons have been assigned for the fall of Rome—the system of taxation, the failure of food, the urbanization of the population, effete and luxurious living, racial antagonism, the institution of slavery, and many others—but careful students seem to agree that the fundamental defect was the failure to provide for representation in local governments.

The fall of Rome brought the world into chaos, but after the dark Middle Ages on the threshold of modern times the English idea began to emerge from the Roman.

The long struggle in England between the people and the sovereigns from the close of the Middle Ages until the revolution in 1688 marks the period of evolution of the English idea of nation building. The granting of the Magna Charta by King John, the Petition of Right enforced upon Charles I, the execution of the latter monarch, the establishment of the Commonwealth, the final overthrow of the Stuart monarchy in the time of James II and the establishment of William I as king by agreement with the English people are the milestones which lead from the iron autocracy of divine right of kings to rule through and by right of the people. Representation was thus added to liberty and union, and the most enduring political edifice of the ages was established.

WHEN our forefathers established the American republic they were able to secure the fruits of the Old World struggle for human liberty. They began where our English ancestors left off, but they went further.

The preamble of the Constitution of the United States emphasizes the intent of the framers of our Government:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the

United States of America." In this exalted language we see the principles of liberty and union, but no less emphatic is the principle of representation. There are no more emphatic words in this the most wonderful of all human constitutions than those opening words, "We, the people." Never before did an instrument of government begin, "We, the people." It is made indisputably clear that our Government is an ordination and establishment of "the people." This Government is a government instituted by the consent of the governed. It is not instituted by the divine right of a Caesar, a Tudor, a Stuart or any man.

WHY was the American Revolution necessary? Because a German king on the English throne and a minority of the nation still persisted in trying to rule the American Colonies according to the Roman conception—without representation. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," cried Otis. When Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence he was inspired by the same spirit which began at Runnymede, brought the head of Charles I to the block, drove James II into exile and established William I on his throne.

Long before the Declaration of Independence came the Pilgrim Fathers seeking a place where they might have religious freedom. The old idea of monarchy was based upon divine right. The Roman Caesar was a spiritual as well as temporal autocrat, Emperor and Pontifex Maximus; Henry VIII of England threw off the supremacy of the Pope only to make himself supreme. His successors ruled over a combined church and state. James I once said, "No bishop, no king."

The American Republic became a distinct advance upon the British system in that the founders of this Government threw off every vestige of the monarchical scheme, gave the people full representation and, by no means least of all, for the first time made it possible for men to worship God, the sun or "a pewter pot on the table" according to the dictates of their conscience. Here, for the first time, was liberty full and free—political and religious.

Americanism stands solidly on these principles—liberty, union and democracy. No other system ever possessed them simultaneously. Oriental states had union without liberty or democracy. Greece had democracy and some liberty but lacked union. The English retain the ghost of monarchy in the shadowy figure of their king, and religion is still a matter of state. America has gone through three great wars—the Revolutionary War, a war for liberty; the Civil War was a war for union; the World War, a war for democracy.

The American nation was welded by our forefathers from a number of small States with minor purposes and petty jealousies. Without such a union the ultimate downfall of the little States was inevitable. Nations are formed, grow strong, reach their zenith and then decline. Most of the great nations of the past have perished because of internal weakness rather than because of irresistible force from the outside.

The world will always be indebted

to Greece for the word and the first pure democracy, but the failure of the Greek cities to unite brought great Greece to ruin. United, the Greeks could have stood against the world. Ten thousand Athenians on the plains of Marathon destroyed a countless host of Persians, and three hundred Spartans in the little pass at Thermopylae held a great Persian army at bay for a day and a night and were conquered at last by treachery. But the time came when Athens, Thebes, Sparta, Argos and the other great cities of Greece were so jealous and so divided that they fell before Macedonia, a petty and contemptible state compared with the great empire of Persia whose attacks had been so often repelled.

UNFORTUNATELY, the founders of the American Republic were unable to settle definitely how far the independence of the several States was reserved to the States and how far merged into the Federal Union. This question was finally submitted to the arbitrament of arms. As one born and reared in the Southland, the writer believes that the possible success of the Southern Confederacy was the greatest menace that ever overhung the American nation, and when we consider that the American Republic has been the means for almost universalizing democracy throughout the world, we well might say that no greater calamity has ever impended the human race. Today North, South, East and West re-echo those immortal words, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

When the World War began two men still sat upon thrones wearing the name of Caesar, the Kaiser of Germany and the Czar of Russia. The great world conflict represented the last death grapple of Roman autocracy against democracy. The soldiers of the Kaiser will probably be the last to march with the insignia of the Roman eagle on their helmets. The Kaiser of Germany was the last great exponent of the Roman idea in governments. Said he:

"I hope that it will be granted our German Fatherland to become in the future as closely united, as powerful and as authoritative as once the Roman world empire was, and that just as in old times they said 'Civis Romanus sum (I am a Roman citizen)', one may in the future need only to say, 'Ich bin ein deutscher Burger' (I am a German citizen)."

The Kaiser was not only conscious of his political supremacy but, like Caesar, the Bourbons, the Stuarts, he reposed his responsibility on God alone. In his inaugural address he said: "I remember when my grandfather stood with his sword in one hand and his imperial crown in the other and gave homage to no one but God and from God took the crown. I am responsible to no one but God."

NO one can read the ex-Kaiser's words without realizing that America was inevitably drawn into the world struggle. The German imperial idea was the antithesis of Americanism. I thank God that America could place her vast reserve of wealth and man-power in this conflict and decide the issue for democracy. I am thankful not only because democracy could be made safe for America but for the world.

America has led all the world in her beneficence to other nations. She has fought for her own freedom and for the liberty of mankind. The spirit of imperialism, of conquest, of murder and of lust has never marched with her armies. "America First" does not mean the same thing as "Deutschland Ueber Alles." To me it means America is the home of the brave and free and her mission is to make the whole world brave and free. To the German Caesar America cried out "Thou shalt not press down upon the brow of liberty a crown of thorns! Thou shalt not crucify humanity on a Roman cross of iron!"

This article has been prepared under the direction of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion, Henry J. Ryan, National Director.

OUT OF LUCK By JULIAN KILMAN

IN that quarter of the city there is squalor; my sense of direction is poor; the elderly Italian grocer in front of his little shop speaks sharply to the children clustered about me hopeful of largess. I call to him.

"Vincenzo di Manno," he repeats. "Sure! *Alla sinistra*. There! In the back of that house."

The shabby, diminutive house catches my attention and in the rear, sure enough, I find the entrance to the di Manno home. This takes me up the spindling stairway that has been tacked onto the outside of the old house. A stalwart instinct for thrift thus has given the owner two tenants where before he had but one.

Though it is mid-afternoon of a weekday, Vincenzo di Manno is at home. So are the other members of his family: a wife, her younger sister, and two black-eyed babies, twins of less than a year. The living quarters consist of two rooms and a pantry. Running water they have, but no gas. The front room is the sleeping place for all—one bed, a cot and a wide crib.

The other room does duty for kitchen, living and dining room.

The eyes of the young Italian are on me calmly.

"What you want, sir?" he demands.

The "sir" catches my attention. I find Vincenzo di Manno to be a typical Italian-American, enjoying more than his share of the pulchritude so characteristic of his race. My business with him—which has nothing to do with this story—is shortly concluded.

"You are out of work?" I ask, presently.

He nods. His wife regards me with big, serious eyes. The room is suddenly still.

"How long have you been married?"

The couple turn to look at each other; they smile, with a flash of wonderful teeth.

"Right after when I getta deescharge from da army."

In a moment he has brought me a bit of paper. Examination shows this to be a copy of an honorable discharge filled out on a mimeographed blank

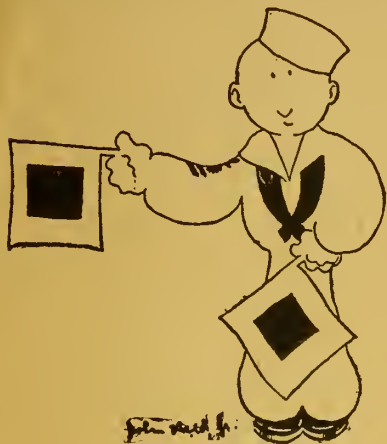
(Continued on page 22)

Influences, Navy Style

A Deep Sea Glimpse of Human Nature as Wig-wagged from the Bridge

By ALFRED M. LOOMIS

Decorations by JOHN HELD, Jr.



LET me explain to ex-Army men that the quartermasters of the Navy are not like other quartermasters of whom they wot. The former are nimble youths, with flexible arms and tongues, who climb up on the bridge rail or the flag bags, wave their sticks rapidly and unintelligibly for a few seconds, watch languidly for a reply waved over a mile of intervening waters, and then report to the O. D. what experience and a lively imagination have taught them *might* be the logical answer to the message. They rarely make mistakes because there are few in the commissioned personnel sufficiently skilled to apprehend them, and they are never unequal to explaining away the mistakes they do make.

They are called "politicians" by men in the other branches because, although having nothing to do with stores and supplies, they know how to extract hot rolls and pastry from the bake-shop (the Navy equivalent for the Congressional pork-barrel); and they are thought to be idlers because when off duty they are past masters in the art of calking off in conspicuous places while other ratings work. But in time of battle they must semaphore their messages quite as if they were invulnerable to flying steel, their only weapons a pair of flags, and at abandon ship they are the last to leave before the captain.

Having said such complimentary and uncomplimentary things about quartermasters, I hesitate to admit that I was once one, attached to a 110-foot submarine chaser.

WE were proceeding in convoy across the southern part of the northern Atlantic, and for four hours of a rainy graveyard watch I had stood (and tried to sleep) on the so-called flying bridge, huddled in my wind-proofs and wishing that an over-indulgent mother had never let her son become a sailor. At length the watch changed and I took to my bunk, arranging myself to avoid the fine trickle of water that seeped through from the saturated deck. But then the black gang, which had worked hard and faithfully for eleven days, decided that a rest would be in order and reported to the captain that we would have to take a tow for necessary repairs. Taking a tow meant an exchange of signals, and I was broken out of my damp and dismal slumber and ruthlessly ordered to the bridge for another tour of duty.

Through the darkness and the rain I saw a sea-going tug bear down upon us and I stood by for a blinker message. It came:

"Have you got a sch—?"

I confess it shamelessly—I couldn't get the last word and asked for a repeat. Again the message came, in the halting flashes of a boot signalman.

"Have you got a sch—"

Feverishly I racked my brain for words in the English language beginning in *sch*, and could get no further than school and schism—neither of which I had. I commenced to feel that I had schiatica, standing up there in the rain, but I was reasonably certain that even that is spelled without an *h*. Meanwhile the officers were saying in dulcet tones (after the well-known manner of officers): "Well, well, what's the message? What does he say? Snap out of it and catch that blinker." And my quartermasterly brain, usually so fertile in inventing messages, could only come to that *sch*, balk, and refuse to go over. The rest of the word, which seemed compounded of c's, k's and i's, meant nothing in combination with that first formidable collection of consonants.

I had reached the state of mental incoherence wherein court martials and three months' loss of pay seem preferable to another instant of suspense when the megaphoned voice of the tug's captain came floating placidly over the tumbling sea:

"Have you got a schackle?"

My motive in this article is to discuss Influences. This is the first—the deadly German influence which permeated even the quartermaster branch of the most valiant Navy afloat. That signal boy of the sea-going tug, admirable and patriotic though he was, simply couldn't unshackle himself from the influence of his Teutonic ancestry. He couldn't spell *sch* without the German *c*.

There is another Influence I would speak of before passing on to pleasanter things—the influence which boot officers had on the disposition of quartermasters. An example or two will state the case more clearly than yards of explanation.

It was in the early days of the chasers, when everything in the signal branch was weird and mysterious to the commissioned reserves, and we were fueling ship, with the explosives flag flying in accordance with Regulations. Suddenly our volatile exec, an ex-agricultural student from a fresh-water col-

lege, caught sight of this red burgee and saw red.

"Loomis," he spluttered (there is little use in giving myself a fictitious name, since the incident is closed and I can never be brought to justice for my sins), "Loomis, what do you mean by flying the meal pennant (slang for chow rag) when the crew is no longer at its meal?"

With difficulty I collected the fragments of my shattered disposition and replied with what sweetness the Lord has given me, "That, sir, is not the red meal pennant, but the red powder flag, and Regulations, Articles Such and So, specify that whenever a ship is taking on or transferring combustible material it shall be flown from a place of prominence. We are now taking on gasoline. Is my explanation satisfactory, sir?"

THE explanation was satisfactory, but it strengthened the charge of insubordination and chronic seasickness that was later lodged against me. It also made me an adept in quoting Regulations, and a week later when I was taken to task for neglecting to fly the jack while under way I was able to recite paragraphs of verbiage to prove that in the United States Navy, regardless of the precedent established by excursion steamers and canal barges, the jack is flown only when a ship is attached by anchor chain or mooring line to dry land.

But these examples of the influence which reserve officers had on the disposition of quartermasters are as nothing compared with an episode which I shall now relate.

Our gallant chaser, when the paint was not yet dry in the corners of its overhead, was assigned to duty in Long Island Sound, and was temporarily commanded by a two-striper who by intuition knew the sea and all

that in it was, and by experience was intimately acquainted with all the rocking chairs of a Bath Beach yacht club. On the occasion of which I would speak, we were entering Huntington Bay, Long Island, in an impenetrable fog, surrounded by the terrifying whistles of other chasers, perhaps in danger of being assailed by enemy submarines—with a jovial soul named Red Irvine heaving the lead and reporting the depth of water, and with our nerves strained to the tightest.

Discipline being a little lax aboard the chaser, and the excitement of the moment being what it was, Red's nickname was used more often than his

(Continued on page 21)



THE LEGION IN REVIEW

TELL CONGRESS YOU ARE BEHIND THE LEGION'S PROGRAMME

COMMANDER GALBRAITH has issued the following statement outlining the legislation in the interest of the disabled now before Congress and urging a definite plan of action upon every post and every member of the organization in support of the programme:

The American Legion has taken the cause of the disabled man from the obscurity of legislative pigeon-holes and bureau files and made it one of the great, living, national issues of the day. The Legion succeeded in this because it put its very soul to the task. Department organizations, county councils, posts, members, did their duty.

The country has been aroused and a programme of constructive legislation necessary to pave the way to reform has been framed and awaits the attention of the Congress. There is just one more vital step.

The adoption of that programme must be urged upon the individual members of Congress with such vigor, such conviction and such persistency that there can be no question as to what the result will be.

I should like to see every post in America adopt a resolution urging Congress to pass without delay the bills required to give effect to the Legion's programme for the disabled. Four copies of these resolutions should be mailed to Washington—one to the member of the House of Representatives from your district, one to each of your senators, and one to the chairman of the National Legislative Committee of The American Legion at Washington.

Then I should like to see every member of every post write his Congressman and his senators requesting that they, individually, get behind the Legion's programme. That programme includes:

1. Consolidation under one head of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the United States Public Health Service.

2. Appropriation of funds adequate to build and maintain hospitals to provide facilities sufficient for present and future needs.

3. Decentralization of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance by the establishment of regional branch offices, and provision for payment of premiums at all postoffices; relief of disabled men in hospitals or vocational training from payment of premiums.

4. Retirement on two-thirds pay of temporary officers disabled in the service, placing them on an equal status with Regular officers so disabled.

5. Liberalization of the Vocational Training Act to grant training with training pay to veterans with disabilities of ten percent or more or with vocational handicaps.

I should like to see ten thousand post resolutions and a million individual letters in the hands of Congress before May 1, or soon thereafter. It will bring to a victorious conclusion the Legion's fight in as noble and worthy a cause as we shall ever be called upon to espouse—the protection of our helpless comrades whose health and strength have been sacrificed for the nation's honor.

F. W. GALBRAITH, JR.

THE LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK

ON the eve of the opening of the Sixty-seventh Congress, when this was written, Congressmen and senators were re-assembling in Washington after their short vacations or else were arriving for their first terms, and all the intensive preliminaries of the great legislative battle—committee meetings, conferences and pro-and-con gatherings—were in full swing.

So far as The American Legion and beneficial legislation for ex-service men and women are concerned, the Legion forces were all set to go at the drop of the hat. The opening of this special session of the new Congress was to find the forces of The American Legion in a better position to achieve something worth while for the ex-service men and women of the country than has the opening of any other session of Congress since the Armistice.

This was true largely because of the fact that the constant gains made in previous Congresses, though they had in many instances failed of their ultimate objectives, had left The American Legion in splendid tactical positions well on toward the desired goals. This applied particularly to the question of a law to consolidate under one directing head the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the United States Public Health Service. The Legion's consolidation bill in the last Congress, the Rogers-Capper Bill, apparently got nowhere, not even out of committee, but in reality it got so far that there will be practically no opposition to a consolidation bill at this session.

The same thing holds with reference to the decentralization of the work of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the field, the passage of the Wason Bill through both the House and the Senate at the last session of Congress having thoroughly geared

the way for a decentralization bill in the new Congress.

After the same fashion, the putting through of an \$18,600,000 appropriation for new hospitals for the disabled at the last session was a stalwart entering wedge that will be of great use in prying from this new Congress a comprehensive hospital building programme.

The fight for amendments liberalizing the Vocational Training Act, resulting in the passage of the Fess-Kenyon bill by the Senate and a favorable committee report in the House, likewise accomplishing no definite results in the last Congress, makes the enactment of such legislation comparatively easy now. And the Stevenson Bill, providing the privilege of retirement for disabled emergency Army officers, despite its failure in the last Congress, gains its strongest chance of enactment from the groundwork laid for it in the past. Nor should anyone think that the long, hard battle waged to carry the adjusted compensation bill through the House and, with a favorable report from the Senate Finance Committee, to the floor of the Senate will have to be waged all over again.

Undoubtedly The American Legion begins its drive in the new Congress for better things for the disabled and all ex-service men from tremendously strong positions dearly won in the skirmishes that have gone before. But further than that, there were several important developments in the interim just preceding the reassembling of Congress which immeasurably strengthened those positions.

Foremost of these was the appointment by President Harding, largely at the urging of the National Commander and other members of The American Legion, of a committee of eleven to make a survey of the whole situation with reference to dis-

abled veterans of the war and to report back to him specific recommendations of relief which, it was understood, would constitute the basis of the Administration's policy toward the disabled. This committee, headed by Charles G. Dawes of Chicago and including the National Commander, in a three day session during the week prior to the opening of Congress went with much force into the entire matter of hospitalization, compensation and vocational training for the disabled, directed a rigid search into methods in use in the three ex-service bureaus, and recommended to the President practically the Legion's programme for the disabled in its entirety.

To have brought to the aid of The American Legion and ex-service forces the powerful support of the Administration for consolidation, decentralization and new hospitals was the great achievement of the Dawes committee, and one which will certainly tell in constructive legislation in this session of Congress.

The National Legislative Committee of The American Legion also succeeded in effecting several preliminary strokes in the week before Congress started in again. In addition to meeting and strengthening its fences all along the line, it was given opportunities to present the entire legislative programme of the Legion to President Harding for his consideration. Gilbert Bettman, its chairman, had a special conference with the President on the subject of the adjusted compensation bill, and on another day both Mr. Bettman and John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of the committee, conferred with the President on the entire Legion programme.

These conferences undoubtedly resulted in greatly strengthening the Legion programme with President Harding and the Administration. This was particularly true with reference to adjusted compensation. In vigorous support of the Legion's position on this measure, Mr. Bettman told the President that since this Congress was to provide laws for raising revenue for the support of the Government for many years to come it was essential that the question of the nation's liability in the matter of adjusted compensation should be settled at the same time; that such productive features of the bill as land settlement, home aid, and vocational training should not be overlooked as of great potential good to the entire country; and that since no outlay of money of any considerable amount would be required under the bill until 1923, the present condition of the Treasury would not, in the eyes of The American Legion, justify the postponement of the measure.

THIRTEEN BONUS STATES

THE adoption of the state bonus law in Michigan by an overwhelming vote of the people on April 4 and the passage of laws by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Missouri authorizing referendum votes of the people on bonus proposals at the earliest elections possible give added significance to the compensation legislation already confirmed in other States.

Michigan is the thirteenth state to provide cash compensation for its World War veterans. The law provides payment of \$15 for each month of service up to August 1, 1919, to all who entered the service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. The people of Pennsylvania will vote in November, 1922, on the proposal to pay \$10 for each month of service, up to a maximum payment of \$250. The people of Missouri will vote, probably in August of this year, on the bill that would give each Missouri veteran \$10 a month with a maximum of \$250.

Missouri and Pennsylvania make a total of seven states in which referendum votes on the bonus are to be held. Oregon votes on June 7, and Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and Montana will vote at later elections. Bonus referendum measures are still pending in the Legislatures of West Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado and Nebraska.

In anticipation of the beginning of pay-

ments under the New Jersey bonus law about July 1, posts of The American Legion in New Jersey have been assisting their members to prepare applications. Field agents of the State Bonus Commission and notaries have been attending meetings of the posts, stamping discharge papers and indorsing the applications. Men who find it inconvenient to have their applications forwarded by their post adjutant may send them in direct to the Soldiers' Bonus Commission, Trenton, N. J. Each application must be accompanied by affidavit of the applicant and two disinterested witnesses testifying to residence in New Jersey at the time of entering the service. Applications sent in direct to the commission must be accompanied by the original discharge papers, but most posts have arranged to keep their members' papers until time of payment.

The adjutant general of New York announces that first payments of the New York bonus will be made this summer, if plans are carried out. Application forms are expected to be ready for distribution by July 1. Posts of The American Legion will cooperate with the State Commission, which is composed of the adjutant general, the attorney general and the comptroller, in distributing, preparing and forwarding the applications. At least one deputy commissioner will be appointed in each county. The adjutant general has stated that the commission will have some leeway in determining just what constituted residence in New York upon enlistment, and that affidavits probably will be accepted as proof of residence in the cases of some New York men who enlisted in other States. Full details of the bonus distribution are held up pending the passage of an appropriation law and other measures by the Legislature.

HERE'S AN INDUCEMENT

MARS has had his turn. If it hadn't been for Mars the Legion never would have come into being, but quite a different patron is turned to these days by the buddies who wear the blue and gold emblem. The seventy-five and the Enfield have given place to the bow and arrow. It's Cupid the Legion looks up to now-days.

For instance, West Warren (Mass.) Post has voted to present \$25 to each member who gets married. The gift has

A Weekly Survey of Activities of Interest to the World War Veteran

been made retroactive to the date of organization, so that seven members will at once receive a nice little housekeeping nest egg.

And the rafters of the clubrooms of Victory Post of Los Angeles, Cal., rang recently to the strains of the wedding march. One of the first Legion weddings celebrated in a post's headquarters took place there when a member joined the ranks of the Benedicts' Battalion.

An Almost Fatal Shock

"Who's that man they just carried out of the clubrooms on a stretcher?"

"The post adjutant. Somebody told him his hard work was appreciated and he fainted."

PHILADELPHIA'S 1921 MEET

PLANS are on foot in several departments to send Legion teams to compete in the second annual American Legion Field Day to be given under the auspices of the Philadelphia County Committee at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on June 4. The arrangements made so far indicate that the affair will surpass its predecessor of last year, which was an outstanding event in national athletic history of 1920.

Great Britain and France, it is expected, will enter service teams in the international one-mile relay race, the leading event on the programme, in which the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps will be represented. A committee consisting of Franklin D'Olier, past National Commander, M. J. Pickering and R. R. Hogan recently called on the British and French Embassies in Washington and were assured that every effort would be made to have Allied teams at the games, thus giving them an Olympic importance. Orders have been sent to Army, Navy and Marine Corps stations urging the entry of teams.

There will be a number of events open to Legionnaires the country over, local

events open to Legionnaires of Pennsylvania, Delaware and southern New Jersey; A. A. U. events and contests for service men. Cups will be awarded as prizes. Information may be obtained from George W. Orton, Director of Games, American Legion Headquarters, 931 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNNAMING BERGDOLL

BECAUSE Grover Cleveland Bergdoll bears the name of one of America's presidents, Richard L. Kitchens Post of Helena, Ark., would take it from him. The post declares its intention to deprive Bergdoll of the name Grover Cleveland as being "unworthy to bear the name of a patriot" and is endeavoring to crystallize sentiment to that effect. No authority has yet been found whereby a man can be deprived of his name against his will or even have it changed unless he petitions the court to that end, and as a result the post's action has value principally as an expression of the contempt in which veterans hold the slacker.

"—AND SEE THE WORLD"

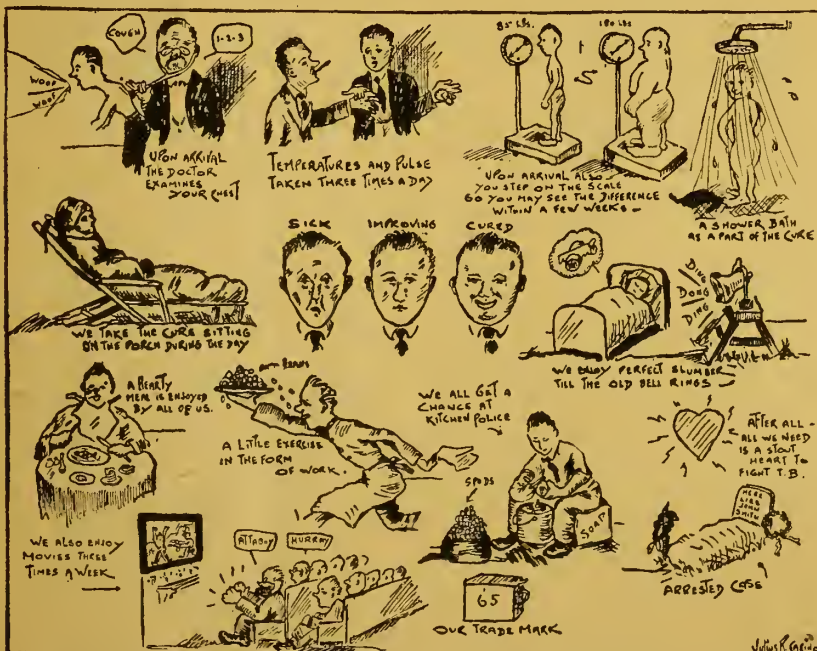
THE Old Hickory (Thirtieth Division) Association has announced that the European tour authorized at its convention last September, will start from New York on July 12 and end in the same city August 21. Practically all the scenes memorable in the division's A.E.F. history will be revisited. The tourists will touch England, Belgium, Italy, the French Riviera and possibly the American occupied area in Germany. The total cost for the 41 days will be \$565. Participation in the tour is not restricted to members of the division. Guy H. May, 425 Holston Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn., is chairman of the tour committee.

EXIT ONE MORE FRAUD

THE conviction in Federal district court at New York of the promoter of the Ex-Service Men's Co-operative League on the charge of using the mails to defraud and the sentencing of this promoter to eighteen months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., is looked upon as an important victory in efforts the Government has been making to prevent exploitation of the uniform for private profit.

Evidence submitted showed that W. S. Brewer, the man convicted, had hired numerous men wearing uniforms to solicit subscriptions to two periodicals, "Fun in France" and "The Gold and Blue Stars." In New York and other large cities these solicitors, according to the testimony, represented themselves as the agents of a co-operative association run for the benefit of needy war veterans. Federal attorneys charged that most of the profits from the enterprise went to Brewer personally, and that in two years he had obtained \$53,000 which was deposited in banks and invested in real estate in the name of his bookkeeper.

It was also charged that Brewer's agents obtained, on the strength of representing a philanthropic enterprise, donations from banks, trust companies and business men. Most of these donations were of \$10. Brewer, the evidence showed, had written to President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, Calvin Coolidge, now vice-president, and Colonel Arthur Woods and had supplied his agents with facsimiles of the replies he received from these men. These facsimiles, though nothing more than acknowledgments, were shown as indorsements of the league and as credentials of the men seeking subscriptions and donations. Brewer testified that 30,000 persons in



A MOVIE of hospital life as a tuberculous ex-service man sees it. He is Julius R. Carino, formerly of the 152nd Depot Brigade, Camp Upton, N. Y., now undergoing treatment at the Municipal Sanatorium, Otisville, N. Y.

various parts of the country had joined his league, paying fees ranging from thirty cents to \$1.50, and that each member got a card entitling him to the benefit of whatever reduction in prices merchants made for the benefit of ex-soldiers. He said that a large number of merchants had agreed to give discounts to men who had served in the war and that lists of the names and addresses of these merchants were supplied with each membership card. This plan is the working basis for other co-operative enterprises between ex-service men and local merchants which are entirely reputable.

Although Brewer testified that he had made inquiries to insure that all his agents who wore the uniform had served honorably in the war, the Government introduced the testimony of one man who had acted as his agent for fourteen months, although he had never been in the service. In his own defense, Brewer contended that it was understood in the early days of the league that he was to furnish the money to set it afloat and was to reimburse himself from the revenues. He also described instances in which he said he had aided needy ex-service men.

Agents for Brewer's enterprise were familiar figures in public places in many cities following the Armistice. Dressed in their uniforms, they would enter a train and give short speeches appealing to the sympathies of their hearers, distribute the periodicals up and down the aisles and quickly collect them, making as many sales as possible. They also sold the periodicals on crowded street corners and in restaurants, using the same emotional appeals.

The jury which found Brewer guilty of the charge of using the mails to defraud recommended mercy in view of the fact that Brewer's son had been killed while in the Canadian Army. Assistant United States Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck said that Brewer's relations with his son who was killed did not warrant mercy. He said that when the son had wanted to enter the Army, his father tried to keep him out and had him committed to an asylum for the insane. Federal Judge Knox said he had taken the plea for mercy into consideration in imposing sentence. Brewer's counsel, after sentence had been imposed, served notice of an appeal.

SLACKER NOTES

THE principal hope that Grover C. Bergdoll may be yanked out of Germany by extradition rests at this writing with the Canadian Government. The British Government has ruled that Bergdoll's offense in misusing English passport privileges is not extraditable, but that the Canadian Government does possess sufficient grounds on which to demand Bergdoll's surrender from Germany. It is understood that the Canadian Government has asked the United States Department of Justice for information upon which it may base the legal negotiations necessary to induce the German Government to send Bergdoll back to Canada. If Bergdoll were returned to Canada, it is regarded as certain that he would be shipped across the American border into the hands of American officials.

Grover Bergdoll's brother, Erwin, won't have to worry about the high cost of auto tires and gasoline for at least four years. Federal Judge Pollock of Kansas City, Kans., has just ruled that Erwin must serve his term in the Army Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth. The judge denied Bergdoll's application for a writ of habeas corpus and incidentally made a decision that will be extremely important in the prosecution of draft deserters generally. Judge Pollock ruled that the mailing of the draft board's notice to Erwin Bergdoll constituted legal notice that he was drafted, and that the Government did not have to prove that he had received the notice.

Mexico has just become too hot for Linn A. E. Gale, the American draft dodger whose fame almost equalled that of the Bergdolls. The Mexican Government has

THE HOSPITAL SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Number of physical examinations for disability up to April 1..... 716,682

Number of men given some hospital care or treatment to April 1..... 118,636

Number of disabled in hospital April 1..... 25,045

These are classified as follows:

	In Government Hospitals	In Contract Institutions
Neuro-psychiatric.....	3,412	3,374
Tubercular.....	6,551	3,536
Medical and surgical.....	5,842	2,330

Totals..... 15,805 9,240

Number of men in government hospitals which have been deemed unsuitable..... 10,000

Number of new hospital beds urgently needed to care for disabled men now in unsuitable government hospitals and in private hospitals and asylums..... 19,240

Number of men at home suffering from tuberculosis or mental disease for whom suitable hospital accommodations are not now available..... ??,???

It is estimated that the peak of necessity for hospital beds will be reached in 1927, when from 33,000 to 50,000 men will need hospital accommodations.

dumped him unceremoniously into Guatemala, after affording him political sanctuary since 1917. Gale published a radical magazine in Mexico City and circulated it widely in the United States. The Mexican Government deported him because of a sensational article he wrote on the national railway strike, in which he criticized President Obregon.

MEMBERSHIP MINUTES

NOTHING but questions have been coming in lately as to how Oney Johnston Post of Appleton, Wis., corralled 600 new members in a single day. Well, here's how they did it.

They got the local fire department to turn out down the main street and the Legionnaires, with red flares blossoming in the night, followed while everybody in town rushed outdoors to see what was going on. Bands blared into sudden life, and to their um-pah-pah marched the Boy Scouts with the Legion. Illuminated floats brought up the rear. Appleton knew that Oney Johnston Post had started its drive.

A tent was pitched in the public square for recruiting headquarters, and bright and early the next morning the Legionnaires were out rounding up members. The Legionnaires themselves were released from their duties for the day by their employers as "a gift to the Legion." With the advertisement of the night parade still fresh, there wasn't an ex-service man in town who didn't know the Legion was a live organization. They joined in platoons, and stragglers were still coming in at last reports.

"Oney Johnston Post has proved that every World War buddy will join a post if somebody gets after him." That's what they say in Appleton, Wis.

"We are not going to stop our membership drive until we reach 100 percent and

perhaps we won't stop even then," is the optimistic announcement from Karl Wilson Locke Post of Oberlin, O.

"Not satisfied with going over the top once, Ely Post has gone over a second time and leads the State with the standing of 205 percent. Ely's record speaks for itself and no further comment can be made which will do this post the credit it deserves. Hats off to Commander Peters and Adjutant Lewis of Ely." Thus reads a recent membership bulletin of the Department of Nevada. Eureka, Winnemucca, Caliente and Goldfield Posts also were noted as having increases of more than 100 percent.

Dallas McGlothen Post of White Bluffs-Hanford was the first Legion outfit in the Department of Washington to be recruited up to 100 percent strength. Every ex-service man, within a radius of forty miles is a paid-up member. There are forty-seven men in the post. Fred M. Weil is commander and W. M. Van Hoy adjutant. Puget Sound Navy Yard Post at Bremerton, the northwest naval base, is launching a campaign to enroll every eligible gob ashore and on the ships whose headquarters are in Bremerton and to make the post a home for the Pacific fleet.

In their efforts to sign up new members, the Legionnaires of the Department of Wisconsin never let go of their man. A definite number of ex-service men are assigned to each Legion recruiter. The recruiter interviews his prospects personally and notes down the reason given by each eligible man who rejects an invitation to join. Then a second recruiter goes after the coy eligible, and if he fails, a third, and so on. There is almost always one Legionnaire who can reach an eligible in just the right way. The plan was suggested in a department headquarters bulletin signed "Yours for 50,000" by Claudius G. Pendill, National Vice-Commander and Department Commander.

ESTATES OF EX-SOLDIERS

THE system by which trust companies of Chicago are acting as conservators for incompetent ex-service men and administrators of the estates of deceased ex-service men where the sole assets are government insurance, compensation or allotments is recommended as worthy of adoption in other cities; in a bulletin issued by National Headquarters of The American Legion. The Chicago trust companies perform these services without cost in cases where a member of the ex-service man's family does not ask to be appointed conservator or administrator. The Chicago Bar Association has provided for the appearance of lawyers and all legal procedure in connection with the handling of such estates.

JUNIOR AMERICAN LEAGUE

THE Junior American League, an organization launched by Hoquiam (Wash.) Post is growing rapidly among the school children of the West, according to a bulletin issued by National Headquarters. The League is made up of school pupils and aims to instill in them a patriotic spirit and understanding of citizenship. Branches of the League are formed by Legion posts in their community schools and are under the supervision of the Junior American League committee of the post and the local superintendent of schools, with a Legion counsellor appointed for each school. Each school has a president, a vice-president and a cabinet of three elected by the League school children from the pupils in the two upper grades whose marks are high. Each class also has a president and a vice-president.

PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA

MESSAGES flashed to department headquarters from outlying sections and from posts in New Orleans told an encouraging story in the first few days of

(Continued on page 16)

A CASE OF AMNESIA

By MARCEL ARNAC



The war was the cause of numberless cases of loss of memory—



—but none is more curious than that of the veteran Tommy Bluff. After marrying a French mademoiselle, he was astounded to discover on his arrival in America an earlier Mrs. Bluff and four little Bluffs.



Many old acquaintances came to visit him, but he did not recognize them. He even forgot the name of the bank—



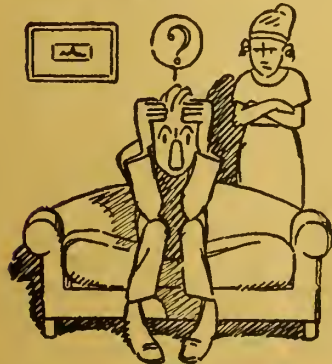
—where his fortune was deposited—



—and of the place out West where he owned a big ranch.



He had frequently referred to his uncle, President Wilson, but on meeting him evidenced a strong disinclination to renew his friendship.



His amnesia even prevented him from recalling the name of the millionaire whose son he had rescued from drowning in the Meuse.



Neither could he recognize an old buddy whom he touched for ten francs in Bordeaux—



—so while waiting for his memory to come back, Tommy Bluff is working at a job in an office at fifteen a week.

maxcel
arnac

EDITORIAL



If there be any among us who would dissolve the Union, or change its republican form, let them stand, undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left to combat it.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

Do the People Want to Rule?

THE United States Government during wartime became of necessity virtually a dictatorship. The Federal bureaus ruled with iron hands. The people became accustomed to proclamations, pronouncements, executive orders. Government came down from above. The people almost lost sight of the fact that the Government's authority was derived from the suffrage of the whole people. United in loyalty, the people suspended the ordinary scrutinies and criticisms which are a democracy's best guarantee against abuse of authority.

Good Americans have hoped that all citizens, released from the wartime restraints, would again reassert their old prerogatives to obtain the right kind of laws and the methods of administration—national, state and city—which should prevail during the reconstruction. Now, however, there are disconcerting reports from the country. The people are showing an extraordinary apathy in public affairs. They display no alertness in guarding their own interests. Public hearings on taxation questions, on the operation of public service corporations, on national issues that concern every man and woman, are lightly attended. Apparently some of our citizenship, habituated to meatless, coalless, wheatless days, assumes it can exist on thoughtless and spineless days.

But the American people can not indefinitely place their trust in the altruism of those whose special interests lead them to take an active part in government affairs. When a people do not run their own government, someone else always will run it for them—and run it usually in a hole.

The Railroads and Private McGee

THE Treasury Department is turning over hundreds of millions to the railroads. Congress passed a law authorizing the payments. The railroads had been drafted into government service in the war. The Government had insured them fair earnings for the wartime period. Then, when it gave the railroads their honorable discharge, it guaranteed them fair earnings while they were "getting back on their feet." Presumably, the war had caused the roads to deteriorate physically. Congress has shown an extraordinary solicitude to give the railroads compensation since the Armistice, and the Treasury Department forks out the tens of millions to meet the railroad claims without a murmur.

In the state insane asylum of Rhode Island is James Henry McGee. He, too, has a claim against the Treasury Department. Like the railroads, he came out of the war physically impaired. He had spent thirteen months in France with a hard-fighting division—the Eighty-second. He was discharged at Camp Upton June 3, 1919. Immediately afterward his mind became a blank. He was committed to the State hospital and the Red Cross undertook to obtain compensation for him. His claim was forwarded to the Treasury Department in February, 1920. In March, 1921, the Treasury Department—the Bureau of War Risk Insurance—rendered its decision that on the evidence McGee was not entitled to compensation. The fact that he had fought months in a regiment which underwent all the harrowing, nerve-breaking horrors of battle apparently had no connection with his breakdown immediately upon discharge. The Treasury demands further medical proof.

McGee, pitifully helpless himself, is in the position of a plaintiff suing the Treasury. A non-governmental agency must fight a peacetime battle for him. The Red Cross can only hope to find some of his old buddies of Co. E, 53d Infan-

try, to obtain the medical proof the Treasury requires. If all his intimate buddies were killed, McGee simply must remain out of luck. It's his own fault if he can't prove his claim, the Treasury says.

Fair with the railroads on a scale of hundreds of millions, the Treasury haggles with mentally sick boys over dollars and cents. Two hundred thousand claims for compensation by veterans have been rejected. How many of those whose claims are denied are James McGees?

The American Legion's legislative programme now before Congress calls above all else for a humanizing of the governmental functions charged with giving justice to the disabled. It wants the brand of culprit and malingerer removed from those who humbly ask the assistance they deserve. It wants human lives to be given at least as much consideration as damaged locomotives.

Judgment

MINISTERS, millionaires, authors and editors have all had their turn at settling the question of the morality or immorality of the present feminine fashions. But it remains for an old lady with ninety-six years on her white head to speak with final authority.

"It isn't anything to worry about," she told an Eastern newspaper. "I have lived a long time and have seen all sorts of fashions, but I have never yet seen one that some reformer or other didn't find objectionable. When the women want to wear their skirts longer they will be longer, and when they want to shorten them again they will be shorter."

Which seems in the last analysis to end the matter conclusively.

Antihibitionists

A NUMBER of Legion members have risen to protest against the publication in a recent issue of this magazine of an article by John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner. "If," writes one correspondent from Havana—of all places, "it is the policy of the Legion to let these hypocritical reformers have recourse to the columns of the official publication, the magazine will soon lose the place it now holds in the heart of the ex-service man."

In connection with such protests the following quotation is reprinted from an announcement which appeared in the July 30, 1920, issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY:

This magazine will publish from time to time articles on controversial subjects toward which many of its readers will hold diametrically opposite views. In such a case the opinions expressed are those of the writer, and by no means necessarily those of either The American Legion or its official publication. The editors feel that the readers of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY are interested in and desirous of reading frank discussions of public questions by competent writers whether or not they are personally in agreement with the opinions expressed.

This policy is still being observed, and it is felt that no one who believes in fair play or who honestly seeks information will disagree with it. In the instance in question, however, Mr. Kramer was dealing not with opinion but with facts—the facts surrounding the enforcement of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The difference between opportunity and the chronic kicker is that opportunity knocks but once.

If the anti-tobacco crusaders abolish the fragrant weed, thus causing the disappearance of the pullman smoking compartment, where will we take our straw votes on presidential elections?

Rustless iron is the latest German invention to startle the world. Encouraged by this discovery, the best minds of Deutschland are now said to be concentrated on evolving the payless debt.

There is darned little in a name when the other fellow gets a hold of it. Some day, to compensate for Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, we may have a great president called William Hohenzollern Smith.



THE VOICE of the LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Debs Et Al.

To the Editor: I fully agree in the stand the Legion has taken toward Debs, but are we going to condemn Debs alone and ignore the thousands of men who took advantage of our absence, monopolized production and boosted prices and now show contemptuous shamelessness in trying to deny justice to those who really bore the burden of war?—MCKINLEY TOWNER, 270th Aero Squadron, Kirksville, Mo.

Beaucoup Franks

To the Editor: Why doesn't the Government place its frank on the envelope which it sends to us for the return of our monthly premiums on our War Risk Insurance policies? These envelopes are used strictly on Government business.—ARTHUR K. RUPP, Shiremanstown, Pa.

Saying It with Medals

To the Editor: A Washington dispatch says: "Difficulty is being encountered by the War Department in getting service men of the war with Germany to take the Victory Medals which Congress authorized as a special distinction." Let Congress stop spending money for medals and pay us a measure of the compensation due us.—E. E. O'DWYER, Monnett, Mo.

Posts and War Tax

To the Editor: I believe The American Legion should try to have incorporated in the general revenue law to be adopted at the present extraordinary session of Congress a provision exempting American Legion posts from paying the 10 percent war tax on gross receipts from entertainments.—R. M. GILBERT, Treasurer, McVeigh-Dunn Post, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sunday vs. Monday

To the Editor: In a recent issue, F. L. D. argues for the suppression of Sunday baseball and prohibition of tobacco, and I presume he is one of those who wants laws for the prevention of motion picture shows on Sunday. My suggestion to all the F. L. D.'s of this world is that they let their conscience guide them and not impose upon it the task of guiding others who also have consciences of their own. I should like the views of other Legionnaires on this subject. Speak up, boys! Shall we live on Sunday as we see fit, subject to the accepted laws of other days, or shall we make Sunday a day on which all normal, healthy instincts are to be suppressed?—A. F., Great Falls, Mont.

A Legion Uniform

To the Editor: I believe the time has come when The American Legion should adopt a uniform of its own. Perhaps National Headquarters could arrange to have official uniforms supplied all members. My own uniform which I wore overseas is now too small for me, and I know many other members who must go into parades without a uniform or stay out. In many quarters disputes have arisen over members wearing their former insignia. The whole problem would be solved by the adoption of a distinctive Legion uniform. May I suggest the following outfit:

Trousers without leggings, puttees or boots; shoes, black or tan at the choice of the wearer; olive drab pocketless sack blouse without buttons, the edges closed with concealed hooks and eyes; high turn-down collar, with hook and eye so that it may be worn either up or turned down;

narrow standing white collar that could be buttoned to the blouse and make a shirt unnecessary in warm weather; no belts; no colors; no insignia of former rank; white cuffs if desired; left sleeve chevrons to show whether wearer was in Army, Navy or Marine Corps, but with no distinction for overseas service; wound chevrons for right sleeve; overseas cap without trimmings, or the enlisted man's cap, headgear to bear insignia of Army, Navy or Marine Corps, but not of rank; on American Legion ribbon on the breast to be pinned miniature insignia of former rank; gray gloves for official parades; cane with leather loop on the order of a sword knot; service ribbons to be worn as prescribed by Army regulations.—ERNEST MCCULLOUGH, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Entering Wedge

To the Editor: I want to protest against the practice of some posts in electing honorary members, despite the provision of the Legion's Constitution which forbids this. There has been much petty politics by individuals seeking membership in the posts. In many of the smaller communities of the West, we find justices of the peace, town marshals, doctors and everyone who has publicity to seek or an axe to grind so-called honorary members of The American Legion and sporting the badge just as though they had taken an active part in the war. In some posts boys from military schools who got government pay for a week or two during the war have also been made "honorary members." There ought to be a housecleaning.—R. L. JANSEN, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Regarding Mr. Ford

To the Editor: The defense of Henry Ford by John S. Kelly of Detroit in a recent issue stirs me to reply. Mr. Kelly claims Henry Ford is not prejudiced against the Jews. Did Mr. Kelly ever read the *Dearborn Independent*, Ford's magazine?

I quote a line from it: "The Jews care nothing for the land of their adoption, but only for their own race." This is the backbone for the most infamous anti-Semite propaganda ever launched against people who in the last and previous wars showed their undying devotion to Uncle Sam.

I believe Henry Ford is anti-American. I know he is anti-Semite. His attempt to inflame racial prejudice in this country, a land of religious liberty, threatens the foundations of our patriotism and the Constitution of the United States.—EDWIN B. BEDERMAN, Chicago, Ill.

An Outsider's Viewpoint

To the Editor: From the bottom of my heart I honor and respect The American Legion. My son-in-law, who was wounded in France, a member of the Third Division when the fighting ended, has not joined the Legion. I do not know why. Personally, I volunteered three days after we entered the war, but was not accepted on account of physical disabilities. So I trust that the confidence which I give will not be misinterpreted.

Human nature is so constituted that there are some of our fellow men who will use any organization for their selfish purposes. The church has been made the cat-paw at times for these men. Repeated efforts have been made to enlist the Legion in political fights in this State, but happily they have not succeeded.

Of Norwegian extraction, I most heartily believe in Americanization, but not by the elimination of my mother's language. There is no greater marvel than the transformation of thirty million foreigners into

Americans speaking the English language. How was it done? Simply by making their foreign languages worthless. The spirit of benevolent disinterestedness has unlimited possibilities for our dear land. God can not perpetuate any foreign language in the United States, unless the attempt be made to suppress it.

In the Civil War 300,000 soldiers were commanded by officers who spoke foreign tongues. Everyone was a full American. In France more than a million do not speak French. It was in 1814 that France got Alsace from Germany and tried by suppression to make the inhabitants speak French. In 1871 the enemy found the farmers of Alsace still speaking German. The Germans tried to Germanize 800,000 Danes by all sorts of oppression. They failed. The Irish adopted the English language, and the Irish situation today proves that loyalty is of the heart and not of submission under compulsion. For the good of our boys who fought the war, they should not allow intolerance to sway their actions, for in time they would become intolerant toward their fellow patriots.—DR. J. E. ENGSTAD, Grand Forks, N. D.

Nine Bars

To the Editor: Noting in a recent issue that a member of Argonne Post, Des Moines, Ia., has eight bars on his Victory Medal and believes he holds the record, I wish to say that I, myself, and several other men who served in Group 9 of the Mallet Reserve, are entitled to nine bars. My medal has bars for the following: Somme defensive; Aisne; Montdidier-Noyon; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; Somme offensive; Oise-Aisne; Meuse-Argonne and defensive sector. My outfit was attached to the French Army as a motor unit handling supply and ammunition trains.—J. E. DAILY, Middlebury, Ind.

Emigrant Cows

To the Editor: The peace treaty called upon Germany to deliver to Belgium 50,000 milch cows and to France 90,000 milch cows, to replace cows stolen by German soldiers in the war. The Germans have restored some of these cows, but they have not observed the spirit of their agreement and have not delivered 100,000 of the cows required by the treaty.

Recently farmers of German descent in South Dakota and, I think, several other States, have been donating cows for shipment to Germany, and almost 1,000 cows already have been shipped. We are told that the French and Belgian children need milk as badly as the children of Germany do and the action of German women in signing petitions to have the peace treaty provisions concerning delivery of cows abrogated only obscures the real point.

I for one am much opposed to sending cows from this country.—JAMES P. MCCOUCH, Delphi, Ind.

Sounds Like '49

To the Editor: I'd like to make the buddies acquainted with some of the opportunities that still exist for the kind of a man who can make prospecting go. At present I am in the Thunder Bay district of Northern Ontario and every once in a while I see the Legion button shining on the lapel of some new arrival who isn't on to the ropes and is wondering what he has to do to be eligible to stake, etc.

Here, within a few hours' railway journey, is a land where every honest-to-goodness prospector is welcome. Through the

(Continued on page 17)

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will

be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor Bursts and Duds.

How Come Saint?

St. Joseph, Missouri, says J. L. B., must be in a class with fabled Sodom and Gomorrah when it comes to general wickedness. At a recent Sunday evening service this sign adorned a church:

"Evening service, 7.30. Subject of sermon: 'Where Millions Sin.' Get the habit. All are welcome."

Natural Error

Reveille had been sounded and Private Pence came running out with his leggings on wrong. He jumped into the ranks and snapped into attention, but not until after the top kick had noticed his lapse from military sartorial perfection.

"Private Pence," he demanded angrily, "why have you your leggings on wrong?" "It was just a personal mistake," answered the offender.

"Mistake?"

"Yes. I had my legs crossed when I put them on."

Appropriate

It happened on the transport coming back.

"Show me your identification tag," demanded the medical officer of a colored private.

"Ah done chucked it overbo'd, suh," confessed the other. "Ah jus' naturally ain't got on ambition for no more of dem death checks."

R-r-revenge!

He had been bitter against the old top sergeant and used to give a vivid outline of what he was going to do to him when he got out of the service. Great was the surprise of a friend on meeting him about a year after he had started wearing civies again to find him carrying a parrot, which he intended giving to his old enemy.

"How come?" asked the friend. "I thought you were sore at him."

"Man, oh man!" gloated the other. "I'm getting even. I taught this bird every word he knows."

Qualified

Employer: "You say you have held an important executive position?"

Applicant: "Yes, sir."

"What was it?"

"I was hangman at the state prison."

True Economy

Mrs. Doughless: "I saved the money to buy this coat, darling."

Doughless: "How did you manage it, precious?"

Mrs. D.: "I bought it with the money you gave me for a new hat and had the hat charged to your account."

Rights on the Right of Way

Autoist: "Why does every blamed chicken fly right toward my car?"

Constable: "Well, ain't you drivin' a coop-eh?"

A Sweet One

Sign at an Allentown, Pennsylvania, eating house during the economy days:

SAVE THE SUGAR
STIR LIKE HELL
WE DON'T MIND THE NOISE

It Pays to Advertise

A Western evangelist makes a practice of painting religious lines on rocks and fences along public highways. One ran: "What will you do when you die?"

Came an advertising man and painted under it:

"Use Delta Oil. Good for burns."

Hot Stuff

Some of the corn liquor being made down South nowadays has a potency all its own. They tell this story in illustration.

In the North Carolina mountains two darkies opened a jug and in doing so spilled a little. One drop fell on a tumble bug, who immediately dropped his ball, clicked his heels together, threw back his shoulders and, backing up to a bale of cotton the two Negroes had been carrying, snorted:

"All right, big boy. Let's go!"

Ineffective Treatment

A noted physician had recommended walking to a nervous patient. The nervous one started to cross the street after leaving the doctor's office. A truck skidded and hurled him against the curb, where he lay until the doctor, having seen the accident, hurried to his side.

"Aren't you hurt?" inquired the physician anxiously.

"Well," replied the patient, "I can't say I feel much better."

Oh, Absolutely

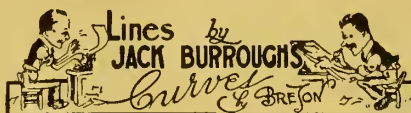
"Madame," said the medium, pocketing the fee. "I find your fears for your husband's safety are groundless."

"It's quite possible," agreed the anxious one. "He is a sailor."

Unnecessary

"I haven't any sympathy for the man who beats his wife," said a passenger in the smoker of the 5:15.

"Well," said another, a timid, undersized fellow. "A man who can beat up his wife doesn't need any sympathy."



An Easy Living

He never has to sweat or toil
That pan may stew and pot may boil;
He makes his educated cootie
Perform that low and menial duty.

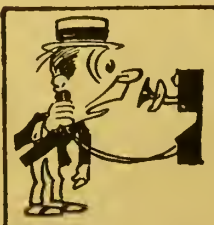
Years, Not A. M.

If e'er the family album comes
Within my reach, you'll see
Me tear a photograph therefrom
Which shows me nude at three.



Outaluck

"Number, please!" the "Phone Girl" said.
The former soldier shook his head.
"My number's gone," she heard him say;
"My dog tag has been thrown away."



Out of the Question

He: "A short session of married life has convinced both of us we can't get along together. Your actions have been too sensational. So I suggest that we get a divorce as quietly and quickly as possible."

She: "Your suggestion of quietness and quickness is preposterous. I intend to go on the stage."

The Son of a Gun!

Nutt (at seashore): "That girl out there under the sun order be some killer."

Mutt: "How so?"

Nutt: "She's browning automatic."

The One Best Bet

Citizen: "See in the paper that Congress will use the pruning knife."

Ex-service man: "Well, I'll bet it won't cut itself."

The Leather Medal Winner

"Was there any excitement at the shore last summer?" asked Esther.

"Yes," replied Dolly. "One day as I was sitting on the pier a man who couldn't swim fell off. I ran to where there was a coil of rope for just such purposes and threw it to him."

"Perfectly great! And pulled him out?"

"No, I didn't have anything to pull on. I threw him the whole coil."

A Sign of Famine

Rub: "What makes you think Dobb's private stock is running low?"

Dub: "He's beginning to complain about the water service."

All Dated Up

This took place—or they say it did anyway—at Camp Dix.

Private Manicure had stepped into O. D. from Fifth Avenue and, for talking back to an officer, had drawn a week's assignment at K. P.—Karning Potatoes. Even then he wasn't satisfied and expressed his opinion of the detail with sharp words.

"Just for that," said the officer, "you get another week."

Manicure fished in his pocket and brought forth a small notebook.

"I'm sorry," he said, fingering the pages, "but the best I can do for you is the first week in July, 1919."

At last accounts he was still on K. P.

The Rift in the Loot

There once was a dizzy young loot,
Who worshipped his tailor-made suit.

When his pants lost their creases
He flew all to pieces

From meeting a whiz-bang, en route.

The Non-Com's Come-Back

A gallant old general from Dallas
Laid siege to the heart of Miss Alice.

She shellshocked him some

When she wed a non-com,

Who outgeneraled the general through malice.

Revised

"Sing a song of double eagles,
A pocket full of rye."

Perfection

"Mr. Wattles," said Alice, "is the most perfect conversationalist I ever knew."

"I hardly know him," said Virginia.

"What does he talk about?"

"Nothing. He just sits still and listens."

ROLL CALL

This department is placed at the disposal of ex-service men and their relatives for obtaining information about men known to have died in the service overseas or at home. Inquiries should be addressed **ROLL CALL**, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Photographs cannot be printed. Send replies direct to the person who asks for the information.

15TH FLD. ART. BTY. E—Ike Stephens reported killed in action Oct. 3, 1918. Details wanted by sister, Mrs. Charles L. Duffey, Box 38, Buxton, Ore.

16TH INF., Co. M—Relatives of Pvt. Joseph Johnson, killed July 18, 1918, near Soissons, may obtain information of death and burial by writing R. M. Dicks, 604 Pearson st., New Castle, Pa.

18TH INF., Co. A—Harry A. Ramien. Mother seeks details of death, July 20, 1918. Write Harry C. Thompson, Commander, Kankakee Post, 281 E. Court st., Kankakee, Ill.

18TH INF., Co. M—Pvt. John P. Gearin, wounded May 23, 1918. Sister, Mrs. J. N. Markley, would like to hear from comrades who can tell to what hospital he was taken and can give details of casualty.

23RD INF., Co. C—Henry J. Boecknoer killed in action in Château-Thierry sector June 28, 1918. Information sought by parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Boecknoer, Plymouth, Nebr.

26TH INF., Co. H—Henry F. Brabo, reported killed in the Argonne, Oct., 1918. Reported seen in Fox Hills Hosp., New York, in August or September, 1920. Mother does not believe him dead. Inquiry by William H. Noble, 77 W. 47th st., New York City.

28TH INF., Co. A—Pvt. Merle Olsen reported killed in action July 19, 1918, near Soissons. Mother, Mrs. F. N. Olsen, Box 55, Rockdale, Wis., would like to hear from Sgt. Hans Christianson or other members of his company having particulars of death or place of burial.

39TH INF., Co. L—Cpl. Frank J. Magrane killed in action Oct. 11, 1918. Details sought by mother, Mrs. Bernard J. Magrane, 979 Western av., Lynn, Mass.

53RD INF., Co. E—Pvt. James Henry McGee, discharged from Camp Upton, June 3, 1919, arrived home June 20, 1919, unable to tell what took place between the two dates. Now confined in State Insane Hospital. Medical evidence, needed for compensation claim, sought from buddies who knew him in France. Write Lelia L. Myra, Home Service Section, American Red Cross, Providence, R. I.

101ST INF., Co. C—John A. Larson killed in Bois de Belleu, Oct. 27, 1918. Details sought by sister, Mrs. Eugene Macey, Box 81, Rosholt, S. D.

109TH INF., Co. A—Pvt. Harvey D. Sweitzer reported missing following fighting on Vesle River, Sept. 6, 1918. Information sought by sister, Mrs. John C. Senft, Water st., Spring Grove, Pa.

109TH INF., Co. H—Cpl. Thomas Harvey reported killed in action near Apremont on or about Oct. 13, 1918. Details sought by B. N. Hoyt, 54 Washington ave., Endicott, N. Y.

115TH INF., Co. H—Cpl. Robert Bess believed killed in action north of Verdun, Oct. 28, 1918. Particulars of death and burial sought by John Berwick, Box 325, St. Charles, Mich.

127TH INF., Co. B—Cpl. Harry Williams killed Sept. 3, 1918, near Juigny. Members of unit are asked to write brother, Henry C. Williams, 1219 5th st., Rapid City, S. D.

129TH INF., Co. E—Will Chaplain C. R. Bloomquist, 33rd Div., who officiated at burial of Pvt. Joe A. Dachenbach, communicate with the soldier's mother, Mrs. Florence Dachenbach, Gunwald, Lucas Co., Ia.?

140TH INF., Co. D—Guy Webb Shaw reported killed in action near Exermont, Sept. 28, 1918. Particulars sought by his father, W. W. Shaw, Vandalia, Mo.

307TH INF., Co. L—Pvt. Robert Patterson killed in action in Argonne on or about Oct. 12, 1918. Details of death sought by mother, Mrs. Peter Schutz, Jordan, Minn.

308TH INF., Co. F—Pvt. William Reaves reported killed Oct. 7, 1918; home, Huron, S. D. Information about his death sought by Mrs. C. E. Smith, R. R. No. 1, Unionville, Ia.

319TH INF., Co. F—Pvt. Raymond F. Sharrer reported killed Nov. 1, 1918. Particulars sought by brother, Leon E. Sharrer, Box 105, Hastings, Oswego Co., N. Y.

357TH INF., Co. G—Cpl. Arthur N. Anderson fatally wounded on or about Nov. 6, 1918. Information wanted by mother, Mrs. Barney Anderson, 3544 1st ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

How would you like to see yourself again in the actions in which you were engaged in the World War?

Imagine as years pass on, when you begin to live only in past glories, how much more you would like to have a permanent record in motion pictures of the actions in which your outfit was engaged.

Through an unusual plan, worked out by the International Magazine Company, every Post of the American Legion can secure films showing its outfit or outfits in action—without charge. In addition we will supply a motion picture camera—also without charge. The film and camera remain the property of the Post permanently—an endless method of raising money for the needs of the Post.

FOR COMPLETE DETAILS WRITE

C. H. WILSON, Subscription Sales Manager

Write to →

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE COMPANY
119 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Why haven't
you clipped
this coupon?

It takes but a moment—to mark the career of your choice, sign your name, clip out and mail.

Yet that simple act has started more than two million men and women toward success.

In city, town and country all over the world men are living contented lives in happy, prosperous homes—because they clipped this coupon.

In every line of business and industry, in shops, stores, offices, factories, in mines and on railroads, men are holding important positions and receiving splendid salaries—because they clipped this coupon.

You too can have the position you want in the work you like best, a salary that will give you and your family the home, the comforts, the little luxuries you would like them to have. No matter what your age, your occupation, your education, or your means—you can do it!

All we want is the chance to prove it. That's fair, isn't it? Then mark and mail this coupon. There's no obligation and not a penny of cost. It's a little thing that takes but a moment, but it's the most important thing you can do today. Do it now!

TEAR OUT HERE

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BOX 7057-D SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Wiring | <input type="checkbox"/> Window Trimmer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Show Card and Sign Pkg. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Positions |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Cartooning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machine Shop Practice | <input type="checkbox"/> BUSINESS MANAGEMENT |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engine Operating | <input type="checkbox"/> Business Correspondent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL ENGINEER | <input type="checkbox"/> BOOKKEEPER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping | <input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer and Typist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MINE FOREMAN or ENGINEER | <input type="checkbox"/> Cert. Pub. Accountant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STATIONARY ENGINEER | <input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC MANAGER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Accountant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ship Draftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECT | <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ENGLISH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder | <input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL SERVICE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder | <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Mail Clerk |
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Well made and effective; modelled on latest type of Revolver; appearance alone is enough to scare a burglar. When loaded it may be as effective as a real revolver without danger to life. It takes standard .22 Cal. Blank Cartridges obtainable everywhere. A Great Protection Against Burglars, Tramps and Dogs. You can have it lying about without the danger attached to other revolvers.
PRICE 50c Postpaid. Better make and superior quality for \$1.00. Blank Cartridges .22 cal., shipped express 50c per 100.
LIBERTY SPORTING GOODS CO., Box 702, Dept. 307, CHICAGO

THE LEGION IN REVIEW

(Continued from page 10)

the membership drive of the Department of Louisiana. "Winnfield Post attains quota; hope of doubling," read the bulletin announcing that the first state post had obtained its objective, and optimistic reports were turned in early by Shreveport, Alexandria, Lafayette, Franklin, Jennerette and Ruston Posts. In New Orleans 2400 recruits were signed up in the opening days. Allen Thomas Post was the first New Orleans outfit to complete its quota. Among the stunts used to advertise the drive were a huge membership clock and an airplane "bombing" of the city with circulars carrying editorials on the Legion which had appeared in the local newspapers. National Vice-Commander E. Jackson Winslett and National Adjutant Bolles visited New Orleans during the drive to aid in its progress.

CATTLE FOR GERMANY

MANY posts in South Dakota and Iowa have placed themselves on record as protesting against the shipment of cattle to Germany by farmers of South Dakota, ostensibly to aid the starving children of that country. The real purpose of the enterprise is regarded by the interested posts as being to give aid to Germany in her sending of cattle to France as part of her indemnity. Monahan Post of Sioux City, Ia., was one of the first to pass a resolution condemning the scheme, and Hanford MacNider, Commander of the Department of Iowa, declared that if the cattle were being shipped to pay off the indemnity the Legion should enter a protest, whereas if the animals were really being sent to aid the starving population there should be no interference.

LABOR AND THE LEGION

AS a means of expressing the harmony existing between organized labor and the Legion, labor bodies on many occasions have come out with unqualified endorsements of the veterans' organization. One of the latest endorsements is that of the Central Labor Union of Willmar, Minn., which recently adopted a resolution declaring that since the object of Austin F. Hanscom Post of that town "is to work for the uplifting of humanity and the betterment of their fellow men" and the union's aim "is identical therewith," the union heartily endorses the post in its undertakings "in order to maintain harmony and a mutual understanding and cooperation."

POST NOTES

"THE men who made millions and millions out of the war should be made to pay the bonus," declared Williams Jennings Bryan in an address before Harvey Seeds Post of Miami, Fla. "But you will find influential opposition to this plan as you will find to every other plan for the good of mankind. You might as well learn now that there are powerful influences to be combatted in this country." Mr. Bryan said that ex-service men should still be called "service men." "Your service was not ended when you came out of the Army," he declared. "You can render as citizens a service much more important than that you gave as soldiers. You will be expected to take a leading part in civic affairs and to exercise the same courage here as overseas."

Cortland, N. Y., Post gives a movie every Sunday evening in its clubrooms.

Rex Strait Post of Rock Rapids, Ia., has pledged its support to the local commercial club in constructive community work.

No sooner had physicians asked for volunteers for a blood transfusion to save the life of Alex Vengall, a member of Cleveland (O.) Post, than E. R. Beckley, post

commander, and Harley W. Spies, post finance officer, offered themselves. A pint and a half of blood was taken from Spies and at last reports Vengall was improving.

A "chip-in" fund for buddies who were disabled in the war and are now awaiting compensation has been started by Malvern J. Nabb Post of Millville, N. J.

A seventy-two page programme crammed from front cover to back with advertisements was one of the features of the Easter Ball of Huntington (W. Va.) Post.

Shreveport, La., is looking for better conditions following the passing of a resolution by the local Legion post pledging its aid to remedy the rent evil and denouncing rent profiteering.

One of the biggest smokers ever staged up where the northern lights flicker was put on by Sitka Post of the Department of Alaska. Five boxing bouts and a wrestling match were on the programme.

Nobody gets fresh with the new adjutant of Fort Benton (Mont.) Post when he asks questions about unpaid dues or non-attendance at meetings. He's a professional wrestler in the 160 pound class.

Kenosha (Wis.) Post is paying the dues of all veterans from Kenosha now in hospital. "Wear a Poppy Memorial Day" is a headline on the page of Legion news the post conducts in a local newspaper.

William A. Leonard Post of Flushing, N. Y., has raised its membership more than twenty-five percent since the first of the year. With about 200 members at present, it is out for 1000 Members by December, 1921.

A dollar is given away at each meeting of William T. Shetsline Post of Philadelphia, Pa. If the buddy whose name is announced isn't present it is his fault and the dollar is given away with another one at the next meeting.

AMERICAN LEGION EXPLOSION

at REDONDO BEACH
April 2-3, 1921

ALL LEGIONNAIRES AND AMERICANS WELCOME
BUDDIES!! Redondo Gobs, Dough Boys and Girenes Are Hosts

BARBECUE and Other Attractions Too Numerous to Mention

FREE!—FREE!—FREE!
Vaudeville, Wrestling and Boxing Matches, Polo Match, Exhibition Swimming, Negro Jazz Band Band Concerts, Confetti and Serpentine Battle, Free Street Dancing, Souvenirs to All

REDUCED RATES EVERY PLACE IN TOWN TO ALL OUR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

THE day of the handbill as an advertising medium is not over yet. Redondo Beach (Cal.) Post distributed copies of this broadside for its first annual Mardi Gras.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

(Continued from page 13)

whole region there are patches of the two great mineral-bearing formations, the Keewatin and the Huronian. They have scarcely been scratched. Of course much of the formation is hidden by lakes, or glacial gravel, but the prospector is truly fortunate because of so many obvious exposures.

This sounds easy, yet there is much to be attended to. The Canadian wilderness is not full of blood-curdling dangers, but it is a region of great calm and solitude and seemingly illimitable distances. During five months of the year we have almost Arctic cold. Travel is by canoe in summer and dog train in winter, but during the cold weather prospecting is hardly possible. Anyone thinking of coming up should get his backing before starting and also make sure there is a channel open for the flotation of his find. Canadians do not, as a rule, although there are exceptions, display alacrity in providing the sinews necessary to a campaign, and it should always be remembered that prospecting is wholly a gamble. Maps and literature can be obtained from the Department of Mines, Ottawa, Canada.—RICHARD S. BOUTELLE, Schreiber, Ontario.

The Argument Is Ended

To the Editor: What J. R. T. says of the Quartermaster girls at Tours in a recent issue doesn't matter, since, by his own admission, he didn't know any of us. I think the boys who worked beside us in those dismal French barracks know whether the Q. M. C. girls were their friends or not. Who tied up the cut fingers and sewed on the buttons? Who fixed a poultice for a little sixteen-year-old sergeant's sore throat and bought "defendu pour soldats" chocolates and stick candy at the commissary stores? The Quartermaster girls.

And who shamelessly forged dance tickets so that ten enlisted men bloomed in the sacred precincts of the "Central" for every one that was permitted? And who took Sunday hikes in the rain with the O. D. crowds—and viewed Blois with sergeants (plain)? And who ate in a French café when it was learned that enlisted men, either plain or fancy, were de trop in the "officers only" restaurant, to which the girls—if unescorted—were so cordially invited? Who, also, lent those francs until pay-day and paid vast bills at the dear Y. W. hotel for dinner guests at five francs a throw—and rode endless miles in sprigless camions to be dancing partners—and did and dared dance at the famous Aviation Field dance, 2,000 vs. 15, when the rope was cut and the stove knocked over? The Quartermaster girls.

And haversacks! Great was the wrath among the mighty when enlisted men began to sport haversacks. And speedy was the vengeance—"No more sales to girls."—LUELLA STEWART, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: GRAVE MARKERS—EMBLEM NO. 3. Through quantity purchasing the Emblem Division was recently able to effect a reduction in price of official Legion grave markers from five dollars to four dollars. Too much stress and emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of each Legion post throughout the country rendering due tribute to its deceased members on Memorial Day. This reduction should aid materially each post in the fulfillment of its Memorial Day duty.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

SUBJECT: SEAL PRESS—EMBLEM NO. 4. The Emblem Division, by reason of its quantity purchasing, has been able to bring about a reduction in the price of the official Legion seal press from eight to six dollars. Each post has at some time or other felt the necessity of an official document seal, and this new price of six dollars brings it within the reach of even the smallest post. This represents an opportunity to secure a high-grade and lasting seal at an especially attractive price and one that each Post should avail itself of.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.



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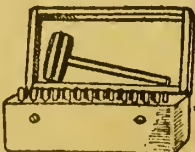
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THE LEGION LIBRARY

Through the medium of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, The American Legion expects to assemble a complete library covering the field of American activity in the Great War. It is intended ultimately to assemble this library in a room of its own, preferably at National Headquarters. Books received in the office of this magazine for inclusion in the library are listed on receipt, and in most cases noticed in reviews.

BOOKS RECEIVED

HISTORY OF BATTERY C, 148TH FIELD ARTILLERY, A. E. F. By Hubert K. Clay and Paul M. Davis. Davis and Clay, Publishers, Colorado Springs, Colo.

WITH THE YANKEE DIVISION IN FRANCE. By Frank P. Sibley, War Correspondent, Boston Globe. Published by Little, Brown and Company, 44 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

ITALY AND THE WORLD WAR. By Thomas Nelson Page. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HISTORY OF THE 315TH FIELD ARTILLERY. Written by officers of the regiment, and published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. Obtainable through Thomas I. Crowell, Jr., 428 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

R. U. 307 M. T. C. BULLETIN. By Robert D. Mowry, 3410 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE 32ND DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR. Issued by the Joint War History Commissions of Michigan and Wisconsin. Copies will be given to all members of the division and to next of kin of deceased members. Additional copies may be bought from Paul B. Clemons, Secretary 32nd Division Association, Superior, Wis.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS IN FRANCE. By William Barclay Parsons, Colonel, 11th U. S. Eng. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

UNCENSORED LETTERS OF A CANTEEN GIRL. Henry Holt and Company, New York City.

MEMOIRS OF THE HARVARD DEAD IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY. Volume 1. The Vanguard. By M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

314TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION HISTORY. By an officially appointed committee from the outfit, Herman R. Furr, Chairman. Copies may be had through Walter Lee Lukens, Biddle Agency, 208 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE 304TH ENGINEERS. Written and published by members of the regiment under the supervision of its Commanding Officer, Col. J. Frank Barber, through whom copies may be had. Address, 315 Liberty Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Press of Steinman & Foltz, Lancaster, Pa.

A HISTORY OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICE. By Vice Admiral Albert Gleeves, U. S. N., Commander of Convoy Operations in the Atlantic, 1917-1919. George H. Doran Co., New York.

OUR AIR FORCE. By William Mitchell, Brigadier General, Air Service. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD WAR. (Two volumes.) By John Bach McMaster. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Mr. Lansing's Book

THOSE American soldiers whose fortune it was to be on permanent duty in Paris in the spring of 1919 while the wise men of the world were framing the Peace Treaty of Versailles sensed somehow that all things were not going well from an American viewpoint on the Quai d'Orsay.

Even the men from the divisions which were marking time waiting to go home, when they drifted into Paris on leave, picked up stray rumors that diplomatic skulduggery was trying to undo on the banks of the Seine what American doughboys thought they had done on the banks of the Marne and the Meuse. From the soundproof rooms in which the Big Four met—Clemenceau, Wilson, Lloyd George and Orlando—emanated telepathic vibrations of discord which even in the absence of confirmation by word of mouth or official statement kept uniformed Americans keyed to expectancy.

Newspaper correspondents with a knowing air of mystery gave lectures before soldier audiences at the Hotel Pavillon and in other olive drab forums and told of the struggle which idealistic America, seeking no gains for herself, was having with the spirit of practicalism and materialism which the war had not killed in Europe. They interpreted the significance of such developments as President Wilson's order to have the George Washington held in readiness, the departure of Orlando for Rome after President Wilson's appeal direct to the Italian people on the Fiume issue,

the strain in the negotiations when it seemed the French were going to insist on permanent occupation of the entire left bank of the Rhine.

The A. E. F., which in its training and fighting days had been pretty strong on inventing rumors on its own account and then adding two rumors to two other rumors and making sixteen wrong conclusions, found in the peace negotiations at Paris only a tantalizing puzzle.

And now, two years from the time when the Treaty of Versailles was made public, those American soldiers who happened to find themselves in Paris while it was being prepared are given a piquant banquet for their long-whetted curiosity. The personal narrative of Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, one of the four American peace delegates who served with President Wilson, appears in a book entitled "The Peace Negotiations" (Houghton, Mifflin Company).

In 328 pages may be found the answers, from one man's viewpoint, to many of the questions which perplexed the audiences of the newspaper correspondents at the Hotel Pavillon.

The Other Side of the Shield

COMMENTING on an extract from "Doings of Battery B, 328th F. A." that appeared in this department recently (which extract indicated that a certain unnamed major was not exactly the most popular officer in the Army of 1918), W. P. Jones of Boston, Mass., declares:

"The writer of this letter was under the immediate command, for about three months, of the officer referred to, and the account related of him is so true to life that it is not difficult to recognize him. Nor does the writer of this letter wish to defend him, for many things he did were of such a nature that no other officer could agree with him, and few did. But why not get on the trail of the colonel commanding, who knew of these conditions and seemingly said nothing?

"In all fairness, it may be said that the major referred to was as apt to err on the side of leniency as he was on that of finding fault. The writer can remember several occasions on which the officer's entire immediate command was given leave in town for no other reason than that the organization ball team had won a game or that the company kitchen was the best in the regiment. It used to be the boast of this officer that 'he fought for his men,' and the writer has heard him personally go contrary to his commanding officer where his men were concerned, especially where he had the idea that they were being called upon unnecessarily. A great many of his doings, in the writer's opinion, are directly traceable to his former Army experience, and no effort is made here to defend him—but—give the devil his dues."

Souvenirs de Luxe

NO man in the A. E. F. was too proud to be a souvenir hunter. There were, of course, great dissimilarities of taste, and what was one soldier's souvenir meat was another's souvenir poison. The familiar law of supply and demand had a lot to do with it. If it had rained lugers, those trophies would not have been quoted at such a premium. If, on the other hand, only one Boche in a thousand had worn a flower-pot helmet, that glut on the market would have become a veritable pot of gold at the rainbow's end.

One kind of souvenir of which the supply was sure to fall far short of the demand is described as follows in "Ranging in

France With Flash and Sound," by Sgt. Jesse R. Hinman, the official history of the Second Battalion, 29th Engineers (Dunham Printing Company, Portland, Ore.):

"One afternoon while Privates Paul and Stanwood were searching through the ruins of a house that had been hit by an American shell during the St. Mihiel offensive, they picked up a two-franc piece of the regime of Napoleon III. Further investigation uncovered thirty more similar coins. Darkness had by this time set in, but the next day the search was resumed, with practically the entire detachment present.

"The treasure-hunting expedition resulted in ninety more pieces of silver being unearthed. The men also made a greswome discovery in the form of a dead Boche who had fallen a victim to the American shell that partially destroyed the building.

"Private F. L. Jordan, whose ambition was to carry home a 77 hooked to his belt, dug fruitlessly for three days with a pick and shovel for the treasure chest he thought buried in the ruins."

The Thirty-Second's Activities

THE Legion Librarian is glad to publish the following letter from Paul B. Clemens, secretary of the Thirty-Second Division Veteran Association, Superior, Wis., regarding "The History of the Thirty-Second Division," which has just appeared and which will be noticed at length in a later issue of this magazine:

"This book is published by the War History Commission of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin for free distribution to all members of the Thirty-Second Division and the next of kin of all who died while serving with the Division.

"While the book has been printed and is ready for distribution, the War History Commissions find themselves without funds for mailing it. Therefore the final distribution of the book must await action of the two State Legislatures to provide funds for the mailing. In the meantime, however, the Thirty-Second Division Veteran Association is advancing the postage to all of its members.

"Plans are now on foot to print a second volume which will contain all official reports supplemented by special full scale (1/20000) battle maps in colors.

"The Thirty-Second Division. Veteran Association has a unique plan of finance; where all other associations have an annual membership fee, the Thirty-Second Division Veteran Association has a life membership fee of only two dollars.

"It has a membership now of about 18,000, with a capital sum of \$30,000 which will be invested, the proceeds of which investment are to pay and will pay the cost of operation. This guarantees its perpetuity."

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Except the desolate shell-torn ground,
And you stumble and roll like a spool unwound—
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If you know a murmur would give the alarm,
And you've smothered a cough in the crotch of
your arm,
And then you go falling all over the farm—
It's a trip-wire.

If it's cold and it's rainy and everything's mud,
And you're groping your way through a nice
little flood,
And you stand on your head with an elegant
thud—

It's a trip-wire.

When silence is golden (for "news" is the
quest),
And you're returning and stepping your best,
And your rifle goes part way and you go the
rest—

It's a trip-wire.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AIR SUPREMACY

(Continued from page 4)

can make one motor in one month, and therefore, if you want to make 7000 motors within a month, it would require about 35,000 men. It will require about five months to make factories ready to begin work on any special motor that is already developed, and for which there are complete construction data. So if we decided to start today on the manufacture of a great many motors of new type, it would take at least five months from today properly to equip a factory for their construction, and then many months to build them.

Five months is too long to wait after a war is imminent, or has been declared, to get motors. Therefore, the proper number must be kept on hand in time of peace for immediate use in time of necessity. About three hundred men can make one airplane a day, but in the case of the airplane the average factory may be made ready for its production in about one-half the time that is required for motor production, so that, if 20,000 machines are required, say, in 200 working days, 30,000 men will be required to build them. Figuring a 10 percent loss in personnel during that time, for the programme outlined above, it would be necessary that 35,000 men work on the motors, 30,000 men on the airplanes, or—allowing for a ten percent loss, 6500—a grand total of 71,500 men. This number of men then could turn out 40,000 engines and 20,000 airplanes in 200 days.

Before these motors and airplanes can be placed in production, as it is called, all the raw materials, such as iron, steel, wood and the necessary cloth and fabrics, and everything pertaining to them, must be assembled and put in condition for work. All of these things were done during the war in the time that it took the factories to get ready to manufacture. No country in the world has the facilities for obtaining and gathering all the materials that go into the make-up of an airplane that the United States has.

IT is necessary always to keep track of where these materials can be obtained, wood, steel, wire, copper, rubber, etc., how rapidly they may be moved to the factories, and how quickly each part can be put into an airplane. A military programme, therefore, involving a rapid expansion from a peace to a war basis must contemplate the keeping constantly on hand of a sufficient number of airplanes to use at once at the beginning of a war, and then a rapid conversion of existing manufacturing plants into production plants for aircraft material when war seems imminent.

The loss of airplanes in war is tremendous. In Europe at certain stages during periods of intense activities, we lost about 100 percent airplanes per month, so that we had to figure on reserves accordingly. In a future war it would appear that we should have at least 300 percent reserve airplanes on hand when the war begins. These should last until our means of production were started in accordance with our probable needs. The means of production in the United States were well tested out during the war. Starting

from nothing at the beginning of the war, it took us some time to determine what types of planes, engines, and equipment should be used, so that really serious work was not started on the airplane programme until several months after war began. Notwithstanding this, the production of DH type airplanes arose to 3878 machines per month within fifteen months after the initial order was given.

The construction of metal planes will undoubtedly facilitate very rapid construction. But no matter what the deficiencies of this equipment may have been, it has been definitely shown that the airplane production capabilities of this country are very great when intelligently directed and handled. The airplanes have to be submitted to tremendous strains in the air, and as a defective or weak part may mean total destruction, great care has to be taken in the inspection of all parts at the factories.

When the airplanes are received from the factories they are sent to depots or receiving points where they are completely equipped with their guns, engines, attachments for cameras and wireless, all their instruments and service equipment, and are forwarded by rail or boat to the point nearest to the air squadrons that are to use them. The packing and delivery of airplanes is an extremely laborious and costly process. Heretofore they have been put up in expensive boxes, loaded on freight cars and sent forward. In the future it would be much more convenient to build special cars for transporting the airplanes which can be used over and over again. Likewise, special transports for the carrying of airplanes must be provided, because the loading of wing structures, the fuselages, and all their parts into ordinary boats always results in great damage to them. If an expedition is to take place, and it is desired to have the equipment quickly available, all parts of the airplanes, their motors, guns, ammunition, bombs, and everything necessary for them, should go over together at the same time, and be in the same place.

A great air force involves less money and fewer men than any other service. For instance, an air force of 100,000 men is a very great organization; an army of 100,000 men is almost nothing. The sum of \$100,000,000 devoted to the purchase of aeronautical equipment and the maintenance of an air force would insure keeping up a force of some 3,000 airplanes—\$100,000,000 was set aside during the last year by Congress for aviation, but was so split up between different departments as to reduce its effectiveness greatly. The sum of \$100,000,000 applied to the Navy can scarcely supply two battleships and dockyards and the means to keep them up.

Air supremacy in the future will mean the domination of sea lanes of communication and the domination of land means of communication. In these days when transportation facilities mean everything in the success or failure of a nation, not only from a military but from an economic standpoint, air supremacy comes to be the great vital controlling element.

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INFLUENCES, 'NAVY' STYLE

(Continued from page 7)

rightful monicker, and it was "Red this" and "Red that" and "What are you getting now, Red?" until everybody thought in terms of Red.

Suddenly our valiant two-striper spied a buoy—a friendly, inoffensive red buoy which marks the eastern entrance to the bay—and nervousness overcame him.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "An obstruction! Red, what does the red lead?"

He choked. "I mean," he amended, "lead the read, Red; we're getting into slack water. . . . Good God, what's the matter with that dumb, red-headed coxswain. . . . Red, tell me what the lead reads, and be quick about it."

And after that, when, Red's hands being numb from the cold water, someone suggested having him relieved, our two-striper had the naïveté to say, "No, we officers who work with our brains have to stand fatiguing hours of duty. The enlisted men who work with their hands must become hardened to exposure or we'll never win the war."

Could a quartermaster, who stands by and hears these things, retain his happy disposition?

Let it be thought that I have joined the ranks of those who, since the war, poke fun only at officers, let me assert apologetically that I subsequently became one of 'em myself, and so am qualified to direct a jest or two toward quartermasters. By thinking of myself first as a gob and then as an insect I can roast both classes impartially and try to dodge my boomerangs.

Nevertheless, in searching my memory for experiences which I had with quartermasters after I had ceased to be one of them, I cannot find it in my heart to amuse myself at their expense. They were more to be pitied than laughed at, for although those of my crew were better quartermasters than I had been, I knew all the tricks of their trade.

Their lot was hard because I had the habit of reading all messages as they were transmitted, and I knew the tell-tale evidences of a log-book that is "wrote up" once in twelve instead of every four hours. That they remained true to the traditions of their calling, explaining where possible, blaming when necessary, and always maintaining that of the two really good quartermasters in the Navy, the Other Bird never stood a watch, has been a source of constant gratification to me.

My admiration for one Q. M. in particular will never grow dim. Hostetter, his name was (and I can give it because he was paid off owing me ten dollars), and although holding only a third-class rating, he was a youth of unusual ability and promise.

One day when we were lying at Algiers, my skipper and I left the chaser to report to the French admiral for instructions, and after we had walked a little way, the skipper thought of an order concerning shore liberty for the crew, and by whistle attracted the quartermaster's attention. Hostetter, on watch in the chart-house, answered with his flags, and the skipper squared off to send a message by semaphore.

I read it over his shoulder, my mind, with the facility of long practice, sub-

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31x4	7.95	2.20	35x4 1/2	11.00	3.10
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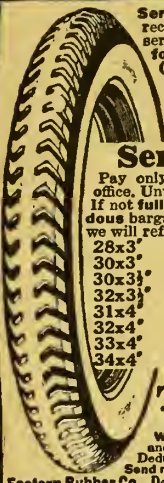
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stituting w's, m's, and v's for intended o's, s's, and k's, and so on; and when Hostetter had acknowledged the message with a wave of his arms, I said aside to my skipper, "Larry, we ought to promote that man without examination at the end of this quarter."

"Perhaps we ought," returned the skipper, "but what makes you think of it now?"

"There's no offense intended, mon capitaine," I explained, "but any quartermaster who can read an officer's semaphore deserves everything the Navy can give him."

I think perhaps it was my tactlessness that kept Hostetter a third-class quartermaster to the end of his cruise. At any rate, he need no longer consider that he owes me that ten simoleons.

OUT OF 'LUCK

(Continued from page 6)

made by the Red Cross. It gives evidence that Vincenzo di Manno served two and a half years with our army. Opposite the words "Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions," are the names of obscure little hamlets in France that have been written in letters of fire on the American consciousness. And before me stands one of the immortal penmen!

"Where is the original discharge?" I ask.

A shrug of the shoulder.

"I senda it alla Wash-ing-tone. War Di-parta-ment say it getta lost mebbe in da postoffice."

"Have you received your bonus yet?"

"No, sir. They not paya that yet."

An impasse! I cast about for some final thing to say to this ex-service man of foreign blood.

"Well, I suppose you voted at the recent election?"

"No can vote," he reports. "Not a cittadino—citizen."

"But, good heavens! You were in the Army!"

"Sure! But too busy fightin'—no have time for citizen paper. An' when I getta back they tella me in court house no can catch citizen paper without deescharge."

"Oh!" I exclaim.

In my mind I run over the three branches of our Government—War Department, Postoffice Department, naturalization officials—that, apparently working interdependently, have so far failed to function in the case of Vincenzo di Manno.

Vincenzo follows me down the stairs.

"How long have you been out of work?" I ask.

Again that shrug of the shoulder.

"Oh, t'ree, four mont', mebbe."

I extend a hand.

"A rivederci, Vincenzo di Manno," I say. "Prenda questo per i bambini."

"Gooda-bye," returns Vincenzo. He speaks without the slightest trace of rebellion at the iniquitous injustice of it all.

Above us a baby sets up a cry; sharp concern is in the voice of the girl-mother. Life in that little home, interrupted for the moment by my advent, has resumed the normal.

Vincenzo's glance up the stairway is almost involuntary. Then he turns and adds, a trifle wistfully as it seems to me:

"You-a tink mebbe I am outa da luck little bit, eh, mister?"

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wrong sizes, burned crowns, torn bands—
When it was passed down the company street to "fall in for
lids," gloom dissolved like pay-day money.
Those hats are gone and—not forgotten.
Now we line up at the dealers and bring along the wampum bag.
Can it be that we are uncrowned kings?
Must we still wear our old "tin Lizzies"?
The old boiler plate dome-pieces used to be all right in some ways—
But how would you like to stroll down Main Street next
Saturday night with the old chin-strap a' ticklin' your Adam's apple!
Yet—the hat manufacturers evidently think we are still
bangin' around in 'em—
For our advertising pages so far run bare of all hat ads.**
What can we do to make 'em see us?

SAY IT WITH COUPONS---

Or write us a letter telling what kind of hat you wear and why
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Give name of brand

Because.....
Give reason

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....
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Give name

Because.....

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V Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation.	21
P. W. Tamlyn.	
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VV General Cigar Co., Inc.	
Proper Cigar Co.	20
Pete Moberly.	
Murad Cigarettes.	
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